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THE BUILDER

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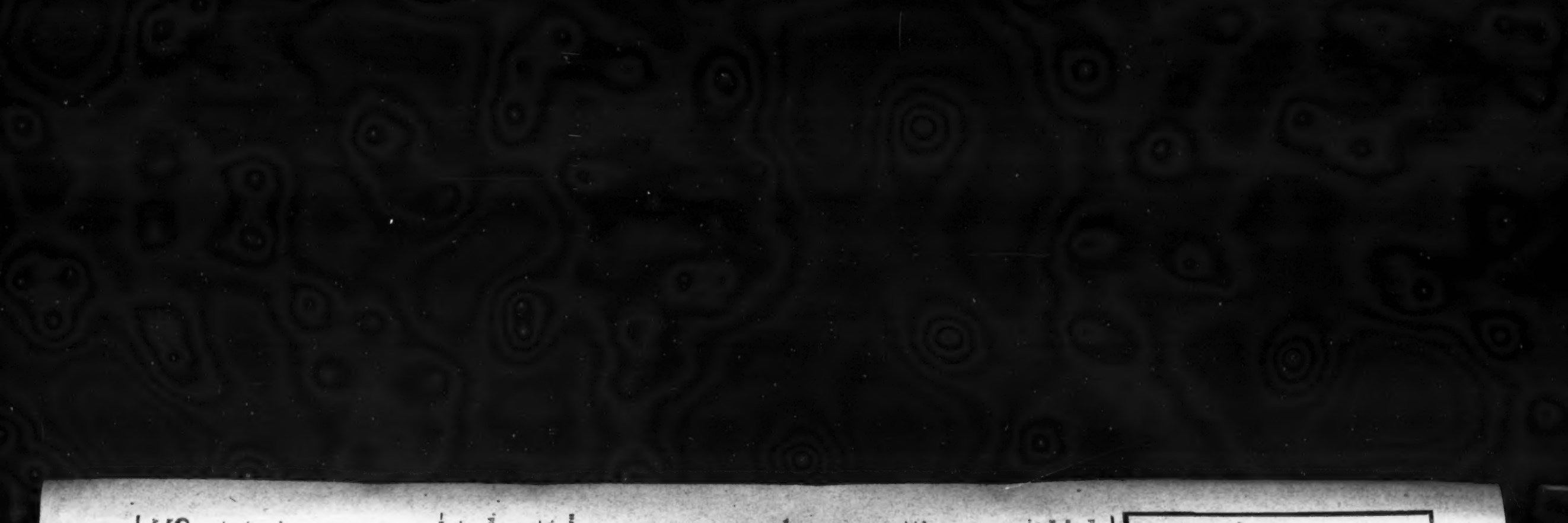

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A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT AND CONSTRUCTOR

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT."

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RIGHT BUILDING.

WITHIN recent years intelligent comment upon architectural matters has become the rule rather than the exception in the better class lay Press, and it is a pleasure to follow the lead of the *Observer* in a protest against the despoiling of the upper reaches of the Thames by the generally ugly buildings which modern indifference and haste have admitted alongside some of its most beautiful banks. In the course of a description of one typical group of bungalows, our contemporary recently said :—

> "It is a collection of about a couple of dozen bungalows, having all the possibilities of absorption into the scheme of things but one, and that one spoils everything. Plenty of money has been spent on them. They have all the dainty paraphernalia of river attractiveness in window treatment, flower boxes, beautiful—even lavishly expensive—gardens, creepers, trees, topiary work, brightly painted steps and gay terraces. But they are almost one and all disfigured by a horrible flat roofing of a vivid pink, that will not weather, and that is, in spite of all the flowers, trees, and expenditure, an affront unless and until it has been painted in more suitable tones."

We quote the passage *in extenso* as a mark of welcome to an artistic sensibility which can no longer be considered the monopoly of a professional hierarchy; and we acknowledge gratefully the specific clarity with which the subject is attacked.

Now it would be wrong and foolish to demand that the gay and evanescent spirit of the riverside must be expressed by the builder only in permanent and traditional building method, but it is no more than good sense to call for that respect for form and colour which alone can produce comely structure. Time was when the builder sought a cheap romanticism with battlements, pinnacles, oriels and turrets stolen from a totally different and distant age. The battlements might have no relation to battles: the pinnacles might have no purpose for loading a buttress: the oriels might have no view to catch, and the turrets might house not bells but tanks. Yet, because they existed in an age we regard as romantic, they had to be transplanted to create romance afresh. We have to some extent grown out of such nonsense, but there is still a deal of humbug to be dissipated. The red roof of the old-world cottage is not beautiful just because it is red, but because its effect grows out of an honest use of an honest material. In their places, and seen against the background of landscape, the grey and green slate, the stone slab, the wood shingle, and the bonnet of thatch, can each make its own appeal. All that is needed is a tasteful handling of the material selected to make it a thing of beauty. No material need be ugly if it is so treated, be it weather boarding, or asbestos sheeting, or concrete slab. Let the week-end bungalow remain slight and temporary if you like, but let its form be simple and direct, and let its colours merge into the background of woodland and mead. Let the structure, in fact, bow respectfully to Nature, who must surely reign supreme along our lovely river banks.

It is because we have lost that unsophisticated honesty which was once the birthright of the country builder that we can no longer get at these things in a natural way, and the bad taste which abounds is simply the evidence of ignorance and incompetence, which will continue so until the public demands something better. This desirable outcome will arrive so soon as the public knows what it needs and what it really wants, and this will probably be not until it is actually told in convincing fashion. And here is the chance for the Press to exercise its great educational potentialities. It has been said that education opens the door to all reasonable possibilities, and such a statement errs little on the side of exaggeration. Education needs but the inspiration, the determination and the directing force to perform its wonders. It is useless to hope for an entirely artistic community, but education, by directing those to whom the beautiful has a real meaning, can do much to set a standard of good manners for its more obtuse members. There is something of a parallel in a tasteful choice of clothes. It is not everybody who has the eye sufficiently sensitive to appreciate the subtleties of line and style which mark the well-dressed man. Yet there are very few middle-class men who are content to assume a ready-made suit, and they prefer to pay anything from fifty per cent. upwards more for clothes which are specially designed for them by a skilled artist to suit their individual cases, and to respect a common fashion of some discrimination. Public opinion has set a standard below which they are loath to sink, and the result is a very tolerable average. Yet these same men are content with the veriest reach-me-down when it is a question of being fitted for a building; and public opinion seems neither offended nor amazed (apart from the sensitive few), because public opinion is so little educated in the matter. Until recently, it seems to have assumed as inevitable that reasonably economical building must be fundamentally ugly: that beauty is a matter of expensive trimmings, which, when absent, leave nothing but an unsightly carcase. It will continue thus until public opinion grasps the truth, that beauty in building is essentially a matter of mass and form, and that no amount of beautifully designed ornament can disguise an ugly form, as no degree of simplicity can impoverish a simple and graceful form. These are the axioms of architectural understanding and sympathy: these were the inspiration of the village church, the country cottage, and the moot hall, as well as of the more widely known works which have been passed down to us as classics. The public has only to appreciate this and respect it to initiate a standard of modern architecture worthy to follow the past.

The technical Press has some opportunity of direct contact with the lay public, but its influence in this direction is somewhat limited and largely dependent upon the sympathy and goodwill which may exist among brother journalists of the lay Press. We should be foolishly mock-modest if we pretended to believe that the quiet propaganda, in which the BUILDER has been engaged for many years towards a better understanding between architect, builder and layman, has borne no fruit at all; but we welcome unreservedly this evidence, which we have quoted above, of a specific exercise of public education on the subject of decent building as distinct from more pretentious or monumental architectural efforts.

NOTES

Modern Architecture and Reinforced Concrete.

The development and use of ferro-concrete has inevitably raised some serious questions of design in modern architectural work. The protest by Mr. Gilbert Jenkins in his presidential address at the A.A. on Monday last will arouse varied feelings amongst architects. It is natural enough that those who have been nursed in tradition and hold to it as to a sheet anchor of safety, look askance at the bald and uninspiring effect of ferro-concrete buildings. But we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that the conditions of life are changing fast. Whether they are for good or ill time alone can prove, but theoretically the case for the adoption of ferro-concrete is made out, whilst we have yet to learn that architects can meet it with the interest and charm of our traditional work. Our artistic instincts may be half drowned in the sea of commercialism which floods our life to-day, and we can only hope that we may rise on the ruins of our dead selves to better things.

Revived Styles.

Sir Reginald Blomfield is a trenchant writer, and his letter to the *Times* of the 17th inst. is in his best fighting form. He hammers the "revived Gothic" of Oxford as not moving freely in its armour, and pleads for a "mastery of architecture as a vernacular art." As a champion of a living expression of our modern needs Sir Reginald will be very welcome. Probably he would tell us that this is the ideal which he has consistently upheld, since a Renaissance is not a single re-birth but a constant revival of energy springing anew from a parent stem. Nevertheless, there has been confusion of thought between him and the "Modern" school, with consequent bewilderment to the layman. This letter should help to clear the issue, and serve to convince the layman that modern architecture must have its own impress whether evolved, as Sir Reginald would prefer it, through Renaissance principles, or created by a marriage between the æsthetics of engineering and the functional demands of the building. Executed with responsibility and scholarship, either means may produce living architecture.

Training of Architects.

There is much sense in the comments on Sir R. Lorimer's letter to a contemporary made by Mr. E. E. Lofting, in which he reminds us of the statement that we can only hope to get sane and logical building when young architects are trained through the shops like engineers and builders, etc. The want of contact with materials, and the consequent inability to appreciate their right working, leads to the office design, that lifeless alternative to the demands of a really corporate craftsmanship. So we suffer from an architecture without craftsmanship, unless we honour the substitute which has taken its place with that name. Nothing could be more depressing than the usual additions of ornament, to which we have become accustomed, and which do duty for the real thing. We could point to the external ornament on a recent prominent London building as an example, yet how much is the need of real feeling and vision to-day. And there is nothing to prevent the presence of something better except, on the one side, the architect's want of effort to obtain it, and the indifference of the public, who have become used to such alternatives, on the other. Yet there are plenty of good craftsmen, only they are so little employed that it becomes almost an event to hear of an artist employed in such a way. The approach is wrong and adds to the difficulty because there is not yet the more natural, mutual co-operation as artists together, between the architect and the craftsman. This is not, however, the whole of the matter. We have industrialised ourselves away from the simpler relationships that go to the best results; and the difficult conditions under which the architect works at a time when commercial demands are so insistent have to be remembered. We have none the less as architects and artists to become more used to each other, not as employer and employed, but as artists working together, understanding what is due to each other's difficulties, and forgetting our fancied prerogatives for the sake of fine building.

Minimum Salaries.

The claim of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants for the adoption of a minimum salary for qualified assistants naturally arouses one's sympathies. But to those who believe in a real freedom of action, there will also naturally be felt an objection to force people to pay any fixed wage for services rendered. The Association which is seeking to benefit assistants may reasonably claim that as architects make a fixed demand for a certain payment of fees, whatever their real qualifications may be, so assistants may well ask for some fixed rate of pay. The twenty shillings one earns to-day is not the twenty shillings of pre-war days, and if, for instance, in the time to come

Old Hall at Wool, the Home of the D'Urbervilles.

From the Countryside Exhibition, by T. Raffles Davison, Hon.A.R.I.B.A. (*See page* 666.)

Detail of Outer Angel Brackets, King's Weigh House Church, Duke Street, W.
Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect. (*See page* 647).

it has even less intrinsic value, so the minimum payment to be called for to-day may conceivably be too little hereafter. But we all are either the victims or the beneficiaries of Trades Unionism to-day: we cannot even exempt the architectural profession from its uses, so it would perhaps be no real hardship, and might be only even-handed justice, to fix a minimum wage for architects' and surveyors' assistants. After all, we are not compelled to employ those who are really unskilful, and we always remember an architect lamenting to us that he had engaged a tracer at one shilling an hour instead of employing one at two shillings!

Settling it over Our Heads.

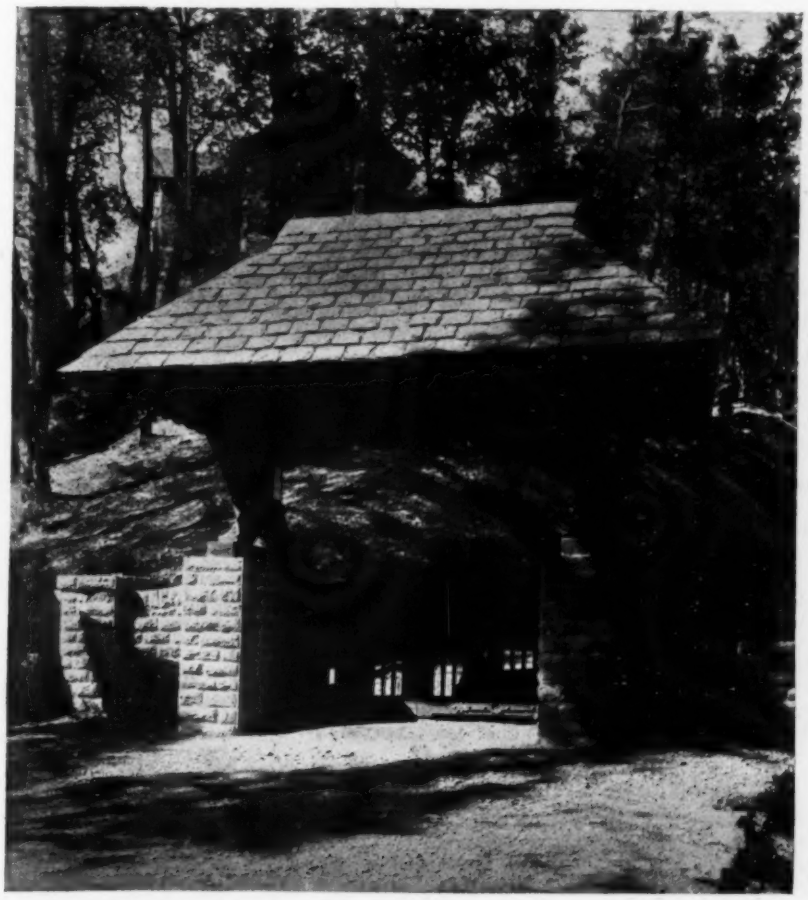
The tendency to pontifical utterance is encouraged by the docility of the average, the modesty which finds something sacrosanct in the utterances of the expert. Now we hear that all artists have declared T. Roussel's picture "The finest nude in the world." This was said some years ago with equal certainty of "The Mirror of Venus" by Velasquez. It could surely be placed in the Tate Gallery without carrying it on the wings of so much inflation. We are really tired of these final judgments on Waterloo Bridges and artists' pictures which multiply themselves to their own undoing. We are sure, could they do so, both bridges and pictures would blush at thus being thrown at our heads, and would prefer a more temperate admiration. Who is to challenge this magisterial saying about Roussel's "nude"? unless it be the artist less prone to dogmatism. This pontifical "what I don't know isn't knowledge" sort of attitude is bad criticism, and becomes very tiresome, and there is need of more proportion in statements on matters of public interest. Does not such extravagance of language rather suggest there is a doubt about it? T. Roussel's picture is quite good enough without all this hoisting.

Gardens.

October is a month of intense activity to gardeners, and no one can pass the rows of bent backs in suburb plots without realising how greatly the love of gardens and of flowers has increased in the present generation. In stately England the gardens of the rich were for too long a matter of organised formality, of shrubberies, sculpture, vistas and ribbon borders. They lacked the intimacy of earth, the homeliness of personal labour. Now "naturalism" runs riot, foolishly so with the parvenu, genuinely with the man who gardens for himself. Even the cheap bazaar specialises extensively with supplies of seeds, bulbs and rose bushes; no one need lack material for colour and scent. As a result every architect can hope that, however hideous the occupier may make his house within, at least outside he will see it set in a garden that is kept up and beautified by personal care and labour.

A Complimentary Dinner.

We have pleasure in announcing that a complimentary dinner will be given on November 17 to Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, on account of his services to Architecture and the Allied Crafts. Mr. Voysey has been a vigorous influence in the modern world of architecture, and many will be glad to share in this public tribute. Those who would like to attend the function should apply to the R.I.B.A., at 9, Conduit-street, W.1.



Lych Gate, St. Crispin's Church, Mashobra, Simla Hills, India.
Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (*See pages* 649, 650, and 653).

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. Percy C. Boddy and Mr. John A. Dempster having dissolved partnership as from October 19, 1927, Mr. Boddy will continue to practise from 19, Palace-street, Westminster, S.W.1, and Mr. Dempster will practise in future at Wallington, Surrey.

Mr. J. Mukharji, F.R.S.A., F.I.B.D., M.F.A., Superintendent of the Sri Pralap Technical Institute, Jammu, N.W.R., Kashmir State, India, has been elected a member of the National Federation of Master Painters and Decorators of England and Wales.

Mr. S. B. Caulfield, F.R.I.B.A., has removed to 15 and 17, Baker-street, W.1. Telephone : Langham 3697.

New Skyscraper for New York.

We understand that plans have been completed for the erection of a fifteen-story building in West Broadway. It will be the largest structure in the world devoted exclusively to telegraphic business. It will cost £1,200,000, with an additional £200,000 for bringing the telegraphic wires and pneumatic tubes into the building.

Old Tudor Hall at Barnet.

The Tudor Hall of the Barnet Grammar School, an Elizabethan foundation which is to be superseded by a county secondary school, will, it is expected, be purchased by the Visitors of Jesus Hospital Charity (a local charity) for preservation and use for all time. The transaction is not yet completed, says the *Times*, but there is a confident hope and belief that the hall the most treasured architectural possession of this historic town, will be saved from the demolition which awaits the modern classrooms when the new school is erected elsewhere.

Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects: Proposed New Society.

We have received a letter from Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., hon. secretary, Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects, in the course of which he refers to certain decisions which have been made by the Council of the Southend-on-Sea and District Society of Architects and ratified by the general body of members. The Council have at their last meeing agreed in principle to the formation of the Essex Society of Architects and steps are being taken to convene meetings in the near future at Romford, Chelmsford and Colchester, with a view to setting up branches with the Southend Society of a federal organisation to be known as the Essex Society of Architects. This body will, it is hoped, be affiliated to the R.I.B.A. The first annual dinner of the Society will be held on December 15, at Southend, and Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., President of the R.I.B.A., has promised to be present, and it is hoped to make this occasion the first rallying point of the new Society. Any Essex readers who would be willing to support the formation of the Essex Society should write either to Mr. MacAlister, secretary, R.I.B.A., or to Mr. N. Martin-Kaye, at the School of Arts and Crafts, Southend.

Redecoration of Euston's Great Hall.

The Great Hall at Euston Station, reputed to be the largest waiting-room in the British Isles, has been recently redecorated. The hall, which is 123 ft. long by 62 ft. wide and 64 ft. high, and was built from the designs of Hardwick, was previously lit by gas, and an important item in the new scheme has been the installation of electric light; moreover, the hall is now "flood lit" at night by high-power lamps under each window.

The tall columns which surround the hall have been painted in imitation of red Egyptian porphyry, as have also the walls as high as the balcony. The capitals and bases of the columns have been coated with gold leaf, and the ceiling has had three coats of white lead paint. In each corner there are a pair of bas-reliefs representing Birmingham, London, Northampton, Chester, Manchester, Carlisle, Lancaster, and Liverpool, each of which is 10 ft. by 7 ft. in size. In frames around the hall have been placed a number of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company's art posters, ingeniously treated to resemble the originals.

The redecoration of the hall has been carried out entirely by the company's own staff, to the design of Sir Edward Lutyens, R.A.

Mingling of Oriental and Western Art.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., gave, on Wednesday last, a lecture at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, on the Romanesque buildings of Northern and Southern Italy. In the case of Southern Italy and Sicily, he said, architecture and history were so interwoven that no one unacquainted with the one could understand the other. The architecture of Sicily was a rich mingling of the art of east and west and of successive civilisations. Historical development often determined definite architectural characteristics, but here it had given us variety in unity. In Sicilian churches we stood amazed as we realised the Greek origin and the Roman plan, crowned by Byzantine domes lined with Mahometan mosaics, to all of which much Norman detail was added.

Everywhere in the styles of the buildings we could see the impress of the seals, not only of successive conquests, but of varieties of religions. Byzantine influence predominated in La Martorana at Palermo, with its crowning dome. Monreale Cathedral, which was a Roman basilica in plan, with Byzantine wall mosaics, had an entirely Saracenic colour scheme in the roof, while the Norman rule was reflected in the beautiful Romanesque cloisters with their coupled columns and stilted arches, inlaid with rich mosaics from the Palace school. The gem-like Capella Palatina glittered with Byzantine mosaics and glowed with Mahometan colour, while the mysterious richness of the roof was enhanced by the Saracenic stalactite pendants and honeycombed intricacies. Thus, through changes of government and under alien masters, the architecture of Sicily was ceaselessly carried on by mason and carpenter, with varied decorations by painter and worker in metals and mosaics.

Cast-stone Brackets, New Chancel, Forty Hill Church, Enfield.

Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect (*See page* 652)

MEETINGS

Friday, *October* 28.

Glasgow Architectural Craftsmen's Society. Mr. T. C. Campbell Mackie on "Education of a Designer." At Royal Technical College. 7.45 p.m.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Discussions on "The Influence of Overcrowding upon Tuberculosis, with special reference to the new Housing Schemes"; "The New Factories Bill"; and "The Smoke Problem on Tyneside: How is it to be Tackled?" At Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 7 p.m.

Institute of Mechanical Engineers. Discussion on "Engineering in the United States of America." 7 p.m.

Saturday, *October* 29.

Association of Architects, Surveyors, and Technical Assistants. Visit to Madame Tussaud's. 2.30 p.m.

Monday, *October* 31.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. Harvey W. Corbett on "Latest American Building Methods." 8 p.m.

Tuesday, *November* 1.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Presidential Address by Mr. E. F. C. Trench. 6 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers (North-Western Centre). Chairman's Address by Mr. A. B. Mallinson. At Midland Hotel, Manchester. 7 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers (North-Midland Centre). Chairman's Address by Mr. J. E. Storr. At Hotel Metropole, Leeds. 7.15 p.m.

Wednesday, *November* 2.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. Sir Banister Fletcher on "Gothic Period in Northern Italy." Southampton-row, W.C.1. 6 p.m.

Leeds Fireclay Co. Opening of new showrooms by Viscount Astor. At 2, Cavendish-place, W.1. 11.30 a.m.

Royal Society of Arts. Sir Philip Magnus on "The Royal Society of Arts: its Services to Trade and Training." 8 p.m.

Institution of Sanitary Engineers. Annual Dinner. At the Holborn Restaurant, W.C. 7 p.m.

Royal Archæological Institute. Mr. G. H. Jack on "Roman-British Town of Magna (Kenchester)." 5 p.m.

Thursday, *November* 3.

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute. Mr. W. T. Creswell on "Dilapidations and Waste." 7.30 p.m.

Victoria and Albert Museum. Mr. J. B. Fletcher on "Silversmiths' Work, Old and New." At 5.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries. Ordinary Meeting. At 8.30 p.m.

Friday, *November* 4.

Institute of Mechanical Engineers. Sir W. H. Bragg on "Application of X-Rays to the Study of the Crystalline Structure of Materials." 6 p.m.

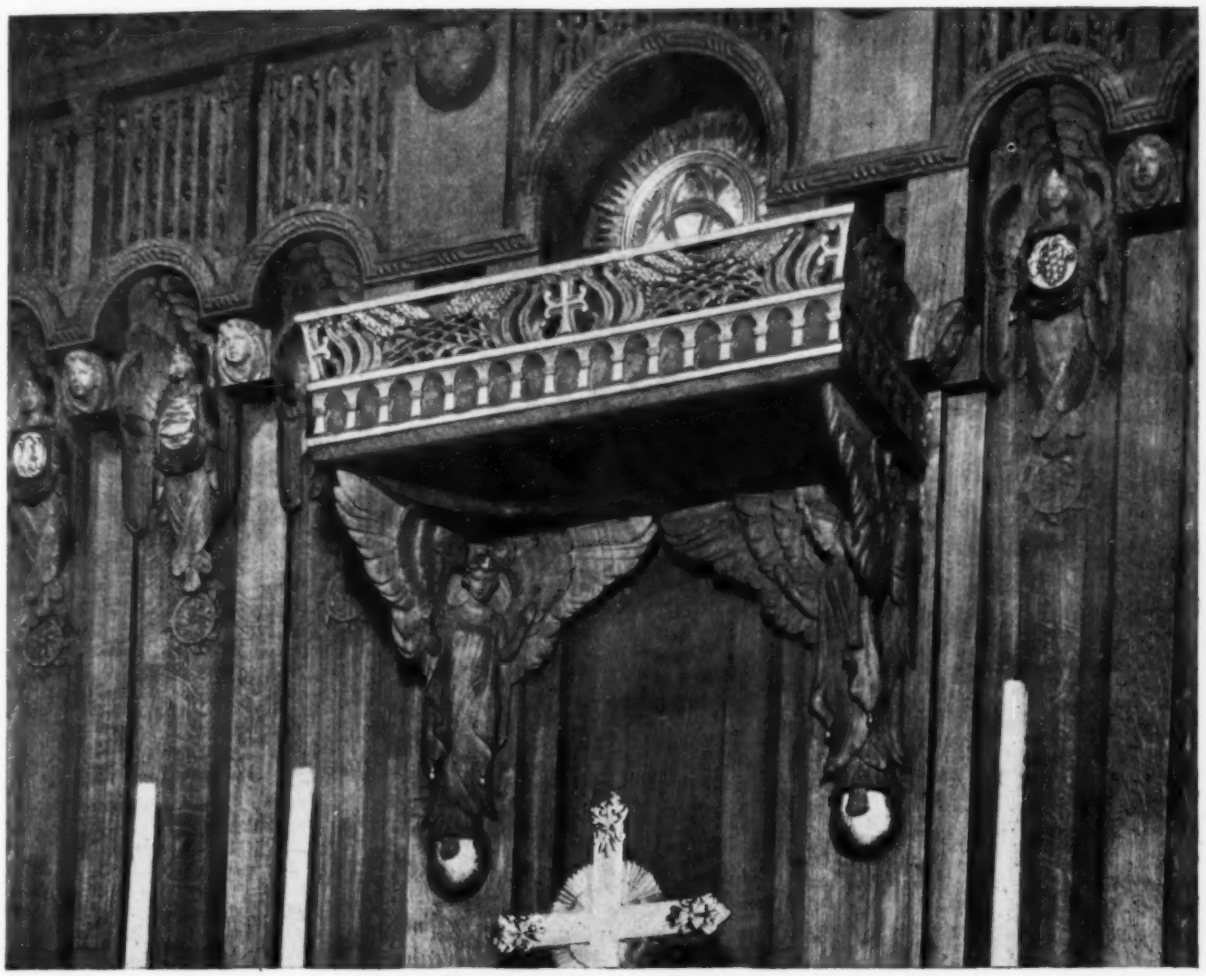
COMPETITION NEWS

COMPETITIONS OPEN.

Municipal Buildings, Wimbledon. Premiums: £200, £150 and £75. Mr. H. V. Ashley, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Apply Mr. Herbert Emerson Smith, LL.B., Town Clerk. Deposit of £2 2s. required:	Particulars published in "Builder,"	Sending in date.
	July 15	Nov 30
Municipal Buildings, Peterborough. Premium: 250 guineas. Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., assessor....	Sept. 9	—

"Dilapidations and Waste."

In connection with the announcement above of Mr. W. T. Creswell's forthcoming lecture on "Dilapidations and Waste" before the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, our readers may be glad to be reminded that Mr. Creswell is the author of a book on this subject which has been recently published by *The Builder*, Ltd.



Detail of Central Canopy.

Detail of Carved Angel Brackets.

New Altar and Reredos, King's Weigh House Church, Duke Street, W.

Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

An ordinary general meeting of the Architectural Association was held at 35, Bedford-square, London, W.C.1, on Monday evening last, Mr. Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A., the President, in the chair.

A vote of condolence, moved by the Hon. Secretary, was accorded the relatives of the following, who had recently passed away :—Messrs. L. H. Glencross, J. H. Kerner-Greenwood, P. W. Farmer, Andrew Oliver, Henry Lovegrove, S. E. Knott, and F. G. Minter.

The President, in his address on "Modernism in Architecture," said it was a pleasure to state that they were still breaking records, their premises were being enlarged, and soon their headquarters would possess most of the amenities of a modern club. The school was being extended, and they would soon have accommodation for 240 students, all housed in new buildings, with an enlarged lecture-room and other improvements.

Referring to the recent A.A. Excursion, the speaker said they were officially received and most hospitably entertained by the architects and the municipal authorities of Prague and Vienna. Professor Reilly had promised to give a lecture on the subject at their next meeting, illustrated by lantern slides of Mr. Yerbury's photographs. In both places they saw architecture, both old and new, and possibly it was the complete contrast between the fine Gothic and Baroque architecture of Austria and the newest buildings they saw that had made him decide to attempt an analysis or review of modernism in architecture. Whether this fashion in scientific building would ever develop into an art and rise to the dignity of a "style," or in the next decade be looked upon as a passing craze, was a matter of doubt. During the excursion one heard of an exhibition of modernism in architecture then being held at Stuttgart, where not only drawings and photographs were on view but also a complete garden suburb, designed by the most eminent practitioners on the Continent, to demonstrate the excellences of the new expressionism in art.

Before the war the older fashioned among them tended to look backwards and to revive the fine 18th century traditions and artistic products which the commercialism, machine production and scientific discoveries of the 19th century had caused them to forget. They believed that by reverting back to the tradition of the 18th century they would attain to something finer than if they were to throw over the results of centuries of patiently accumulated endeavours to improve their art. Art must have some source of inspiration, and it became a question as to whether past achievements should form the stepping-stone to greater architecture, or whether they should reject all they had learnt during the last two or three thousand years, and attempt to start from the beginning. If a new style was to be achieved, one good building would not make a style, nor would one great architect, unless others were content to learn from the work of the master mind, adding good things of their own, until a school had been built up and had extended its influence through all the subservient arts. History seemed to show that all the greatest examples of architecture were the product not of one mind or one age, often not even of one race, but of the slow growth and betterment of a style through many decades.

Continuing, the President said when he was a pupil, Norman Shaw was at the zenith of his powers. He started by giving them a clever admixture of Gothic and Renaissance with its novel reuse of red bricks, tiled roofs and sash windows in small squares, coupled with picturesque composition and original detail. He thus did more to kill the Gothic revival in domestic architecture, and the stucco or stock-bricked and slated Victorian style of house than any architect since the Georgian era. It opened the eyes of his contemporaries to the beauties of old English domestic architecture, while striking an entirely new note. Bedford Park, in those days, was quite a famous suburb of London. The new style was mistakenly dubbed "Queen Anne," but Shaw, as he grew older, came to love the real Queen Anne work of Wren and his followers, and took up again the threads of the English tradition of the end of the 17th century. Shaw travelled and sketched all over Central and Southern Europe—he was a brilliant draughtsman, with a wonderful catholicity of taste, but, although some of his earlier work, such as the insurance building at the corner of St. James's-street and Pall Mall and his New Scotland Yard, was influenced by foreign ideas, his more mature style was essentially English in tradition.

Shaw had pupils and admirers who carried on the tradition he had refounded—a school of ideas into which Sir Edwin Lutyens and others were still infusing new blood. It was this school which revived domestic architecture in this country. Its exponents taught the public that good composition, simple massing, pleasant fenestration, refined detail and well-chosen materials produced a better house than the so-called picturesque grouping and fussy features. Thus, before the war, instead of England going to America or the Continent for ideas, the whole world was coming here to study how a house should be built and set in the landscape, and whatever our shortcomings in public buildings might have been, we at least had a style in domestic architecture of which any country might be proud.

The apostles of the new creed of "modernism" in architecture were attempting to set up new standards which, if they were to be judged by the work actually finished on the Continent, derided every accepted canon of grouping, proportion, sense of structure, relation of solids to voids, and the use of mouldings or ornament of any kind. In this new style, flat roofs were *de rigueur*, the floors pushed themselves out through the walls and overhung the facades, an idea which the designers considered must be brilliant, as it had never been done before. It was so easy to do in ferro-concrete and marked the architect as being a "real live man." In the large blocks of flats, windows formed a horizontal gash running from staircase to staircase, where the fenestration was carried in huge vertical slits from basement to roof, to prove that no ties in the front, either vertical or horizontal, were required.

Continuing, the President said their stay in Prague was too brief to see the housing schemes in the suburbs, but, from a distance, these appeared to be on English garden city lines. However, they were shown the post-war commercial work—a store fronted with plate-glass from pavement to roof, another looking like a brick box with the lid off, also a ferro-concrete block of offices with the windows in slits between the piers, while the latter supported angular consols which carried the square-edged slab of concrete, taking the place of the cornice. The Czechs and Slovenes had a fine tradition in painted internal decoration which, fortunately, still continued, so that the interiors of the new middle-class houses had a charm and interest which were apparently lacking in the new building works, where architecture seemed to have been forgotten. A huge fair building was being erected with enormous spans, all in ferro-concrete. It was a fine piece of simple planning, the restaurant below the main ground floor having a dignity of effect from its good proportions and the rhythm of its concrete piers and beams. All this was in the crude concrete structural state and as an engineering feat the designer had good reason to be proud of his achievement. When the drawings for the elevations were examined they proved to be the usual strips of concrete alternating with iron-framed plate-glass.

A scheme for new municipal offices was recently the subject of competition in Prague, and an astonishingly new design won first place and, apparently, was to be erected in ferro-concrete. This allowed the designer to place his main piers inside and to make his elevations a sort of ribbed screen in which four bastions, somewhat resembling skeleton gasometers, were the main features. The intermediate bays were horizontal strips of glass and concrete, the top story being overhung to line with the outer edges of the bow-shaped towers.

The exhibition galleries at Stuttgart, where a halt was made, certainly impressed visitors. They consisted of a series of canvas-lined boxes, where drawings and photographs of the latest schemes in the new mannerism were displayed, tending to show that the designers were determined to be original. As ferro-concrete was at least a material for which there were no known precedents, the designers had seized on it as being more likely to serve their ends than any other. The crushing weight of the new material was very high, whereby supports might be reduced to a minimum. Beams, on the other hand, had to be deep and heavy, but by moving the supports from the ends and cantilevering out, this difficulty might be partially overcome. Consequently, no visible vertical supports were required on the face of these structures, which could be designed to show only the front edges of the floor or roof slabs, and there was no need even to put supports at the angles of the building. The result was that nearly all this modernist work was a combination of cubes or parallelepipedon, variety being obtained by making the latter of all shapes and sizes. In one design a tower was put up on four legs with plate-glass enclosures, the top story hung out on both sides, making the whole of this original composition for a building look like a big water tower, despite the fact that it was something else.

In another design a tower of twenty stories or so had one very solid side from which were projected the floor slabs on which dwarf partitions, with lightly iron-framed glass in alternate layers, were erected on the other three sides, the effect resembling a comb set up on end.

If the washhouses of a block of dwellings in Stuttgart had not been seen, the critic would have been puzzled to know how the building could possibly stand up. Investigations, inside one of the houses, showed a fine stout concrete pier in the middle of the room to carry the flat, which was hopelessly in the way of anyone using the room to work in. A French exponent of modernism had built a concrete and plate-glass box to form one of these new abodes, consisting of a ferro-concrete box with thin wall, roof and floor slabs perched on stilts with an open basement to ensure its coolness in winter. The main living room was two stories in height, with plate-glass windows filling one wall. A stout concrete pier faced with an enormous radiator was the most interesting feature of this curious apartment. Up another wall ran the stairs in a continuous line to the second floor. To ensure novelty it was only 2 ft. wide, and had a solid newel wall nearly 4 ft. high. A half-landing led to a gallery, on which were placed the principal

bedroom, bathroom and W.C. The partitions were only 5 ft. 9 in. in height—to have carried them up to the ceiling would have destroyed the novel effect. The steps were in blue tiles, the floors of patent composition, and the chairs and tables of polished nickel-plated tubes bearing cowhide seats and backs or polished wood tops. Severely simple enamelled fitments and cupboards, fitted lavatory basins and painted walls and ceilings, completed the hospital-like effect. This abode was designed by an architect of European reputation for his efforts in modernism. Evidently the organisers of the exhibition had severe qualms when they saw these creations completed, for the most frantic endeavours had been made to distract the ordinary visitor's attention from the building by laying out innumerable terraces, grass plots, paths and borders ablaze with flowers.

One could admit that modernism was extremely scientific and logical, enabling its exponents to adopt many new forms of expression in building. Unfortunately, its practitioners had forgotten that architecture was even more an art than a science. The only emotion produced was sorrow at the perversity of so many clever designers who had selected an ungainly material in which to carry out their deliberately ugly creations.

As the roots of modernism were firmly planted in ferro-concrete, it might be as well to examine the advantages or disadvantages the architect could obtain by adopting this material for his work. The objections to ferro-concrete when used for architecture could easily be detailed under the following heads :—Colour, form, suitability as a building material, lasting qualities, ease of erection, possibility of easy alteration. The colour was ugly and became still more ugly with age. The material being erected in shuttering or moulds, the resulting forms were coarse and lacked refinement. This might be no detriment to engineering works, factory buildings, or even monumental structures having a huge scale, but in many classes of buildings there would be little or no scope in expressing their purpose, unless materialism was the real spirit of the age.

As regards the suitability of ferro-concrete as a building material, this was a nightmare to the architect, who has no real control over the work. He found his engineer, district surveyor, and the contractor eternally quarrelling upon different theories of stresses and strains, whilst the work was very slow, owing to the time allowed for the various stages to set before the centering could be struck and the piers and beams could be loaded with the superstructure. It was impossible to fix anything into it without great cost in cutting away and the chance of destroying its efficiency, and all the services had to be run on the surface, to the detriment of the internal decorative effect. Piers and beams were entirely encased during execution, and no one could say that solidity had been attained. Grave defects were apparent when the building was occupied : owing to its extreme hardness and rigidity, floors and walls acted as sounding-boards; external walls and roofs had to be cased to prevent sweating in damp weather, as it was so good a conductor of heat and cold, and steps had to be taken to isolate the external walls and roofs to prevent abnormal heat losses in winter and acute discomfort in summer. Its lasting qualities had yet to be proved. The havoc wrought by the expansion of rusting iron on the west front and towers of Peterborough Cathedral was common knowledge. One also knew the difficulty there was to prevent large concrete floors gradually developing wide cracks. Some said that the surface must be kept wet for several days if cracks were to be avoided, others that any surface over 50 ft. super. in area would crack unless a rubber strip or other means were adopted to disconnect completely one section of pavement from the next. It seemed reasonably certain that sooner or later ferro-concrete work would develop cracks, and it was then only a question of time before the steel would rust and burst the concrete.

An eminent engineer referred to ferro-concrete as the doctrine of the "If." explaining that there were so many ways in which the erector could go astray that it became a marvel if perfect work was produced. There were so many "ifs" that an architect's life was too short and full to take the responsibilities, while a clerk of works might be an excellent supervisor of all ordinary building work and yet might not understand the importance of every one of those "ifs." Apart from that, a ferro-concrete building must be much slower in erection than a steel framed building, and thus, on valuable sites or in large commercial undertakings, it must involve the waste of a considerable amount of capital, while, if holes were to be cut through floors, the hardness of the material made the cutting away very costly.

Mr. Stanley Hamp, in proposing a vote of thanks, said they were always talking about a new style, but he was sure if they had one it would not be a new style but the process of evolution. He wished that some of the competition assessors would have the courage to select something which really had a new expression. Unless the assessors rose to the occasion he did not see any chance of striking a new note. The President had suggested that reinforced concrete was a material that should not be used, and that it had no lasting qualities. He said he had in mind an enormous factory building for motor-car manufacturing in Turin, running round the top of which was a small "Brooklands." It was a very large building, the fenestration was exceptionally good, and for its purpose he (the speaker) contended it was good architecture.

Mr. Howard Robertson, seconding the motion, said the restlessness which Mr. Jenkins mentioned as a product of this age was perhaps another word for vitality. Nothing which was any good in building had ever been definitely neglected, and in adopting ferro-concrete he did not think they had seized upon it as a mere handle, but as a building material suitable to their present-day economies and wants, which enabled them to do in a simple way things which were complicated under the old methods of building.

Mr. Robert Atkinson said he found it easier to do something traditional, and usually did it. At the same time traditional work was not always good. He considered that traditional work was really the backbone of any architectural composition, and if anyone could do work which was really modern and really good they would all like to see it.

The President, in reply, said he did not advocate revivals. To him revivals were loathsome things in architecture.

Path through woods to St. Crispin's Church, Mashobra, Simla Hills, India.

Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (*See page* 653).

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Architectural Education announce the following awards of R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture :—

The R.I.B.A. Fourth and Fifth Year Maintenance Scholarship.—This scholarship has been awarded to C. J. Bartlett, of the School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. The scholarship is of the value of £100, and is tenable for two years in the fourth and fifth year courses at a School of Architecture recognised by the R.I.B.A. by a student who has already completed satisfactorily a three years' course in a recognised school.

The A.G.B.I. Maintenance Scholarship.—This scholarship has been awarded to J F. D. Wylson, of Whitstable, Kent. The scholarship is intended to enable the son or daughter of an architect or artist to attend an approved course at one of the Schools of Architecture recognised by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its examinations. The scholarship is £100 in value for one year, and is renewable for two further periods of one year each.

Six scholarships were awarded in July, 1926, and five of these have been renewed for the academic year 1927-1928. The reports from the schools show that the students are benefiting from the opportunities afforded to them. The scholarships supply a need in the architectural profession, and it is hoped in future to be in a position to award scholarships to a total value of about £1,000 annually. With this object in view a capital fund has been started, which it is hoped to increase materially, and it is also intended to found more fourth and fifth year scholarships to enable promising students to continue their architectural education for longer periods.

Exhibition of Designs of Students of Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examinations.—These designs will be exhibited in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9, Conduit-street, W.1, from October 24 to November 4 inclusive, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.).

The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education Silver Medal for Recognised Schools is awarded for the best set of drawings submitted. This year the following schools have sent exhibits :—

School of Architecture, The Architectural Association.

School of Architecture, University of Liverpool.

School of Architecture, University of Manchester.

School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen.

Glasgow School of Architecture.

School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art.

Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London.

School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal.

Department of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff.

NORTHERN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A., in his presidential address at the opening of the sixty-eighth session of the Northern Architectural Association, held at 6, Higham-place, Newcastle, said that the true architect was the man who not only could design beautiful buildings, but was able to erect those buildings, even if out of nothing, substantially and with sound commercial discretion. He also dealt with the past and present methods of planning and building. Dealing with the question of town planning, he said that the main object is to get houses in which people can live comfortably and healthily, as well as keep up the appearance of the country.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

The first of the series of meetings held under the auspices of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, which took place at the Sheffield University, was addressed by Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw upon "The Tendencies and Influence of Modern European Architecture." The lecturer illustrated examples of "jazz" and futuristic designs, together with what he referred to as "Bolshevist" designs taken from Leningrad and Moscow. The tendency in Europe other than this country was to try to re-establish architecture in spite of a shortage of material and a lack of money. There was not likely to be any national effect upon English architecture. The City Architect, Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, president of the Society, occupied the chair. Before the meeting a collection of R.I.B.A. drawings was opened in the Mappin Art Gallery by Mr. Rowland Matthews.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Joint Meeting with Builders.

Under the auspices of the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch) and the Institute of Builders (South Wales Branch), a lecture on "Liverpool Cathedral" was given at the Engineers' Institute, Cardiff, on Thursday, October 20, by Professor C. H. Reilly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Percy Thomas Vice-President R.I.B.A., acting as chairman. The lecturer stimulated considerable interest among a large and representative gathering of architects and builders and others interested in architecture.

The lecturer dealt ably with both the physical and the spiritual side of the programme, drawing attention to the special requirements of the modern cathedral, the particular case of Liverpool, and the necessity for making the structure a symbol of religion for an enormous community. The site on which the cathedral is erected, the treatment of the materials of which it is built, and its architectural composition were also dealt with in turn.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. J. E. Turner, J.P., F.I.O.B., and seconded by Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A.

Entrance Gate to path leading to St. Crispin's Church, Mashrobra, Simla Hills, India.

Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., Architect (*See page* 653).

CORRESPONDENCE

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The Gresham Hotel, Dublin.

Sir,—In your issue of September 16 I notice on page 418, column 1, first three lines of last paragraph, that the new Gresham Hotel in Dublin "strikes a completely new note in Dublin architecture." In the same issue, on page 422, under the heading "Gresham Hotel, Dublin," lines 8, 9, and 10, it is stated that "the hotel façade is designed on the lines of the late eighteenth-century Dublin building tradition." As Mr. Punch would say, "another headache for the historian."

H. Auberry.
Deputy Principal Architect.
Office of Public Works, Dublin.

[The first statement occurs in a signed contribution, and is the personal opinion of the writer, while the second is made in a description of the building received from another correspondent. We will not attempt to reconcile two apparently inconsistent statements. —Ed.]

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Design for Royal Palace, Iraq.

The general conception of Baghdad, the City of the Caliphs, the capital of Haroun al Rashid, the home of the thousand-and-one nights, is a city of wondrous Eastern palaces with skylines broken by domes and glittering minarets nestling like gems in gardens of palms and pomegranates—at least, such was the pre-war conception. The palms and pomegranates are there, the domes and minarets break the monotony of the dead-level skyline, but the palaces, alas, are absent; even such as may, in the long past, have existed, stand to-day as neglected and fragmentary ruins. The only one which retains a few vestiges of its one-time grandeur, that of Khalif Nasir (A.D. 1180-1225) in the citadel, was used as a regimental latrine. With a very few exceptions, Baghdad is a city of picturesque hovels.

When His Britannic Majesty's Government decided to grant Arab nationality and a King, it was found that no suitable Royal residence existed in which His Majesty King Feisul could be accommodated. For a short time after His Majesty's arrival he took what cannot be called more than shelter in a portion of the old Turkish Government offices. The scanty foundations of this building were irreparably undermined by the river, and after giving perilously brief warning it completely collapsed into the river. His Majesty very rightly insisted that if he was to rule and administer the country he must do so from a palace more adequately furnished and founded.

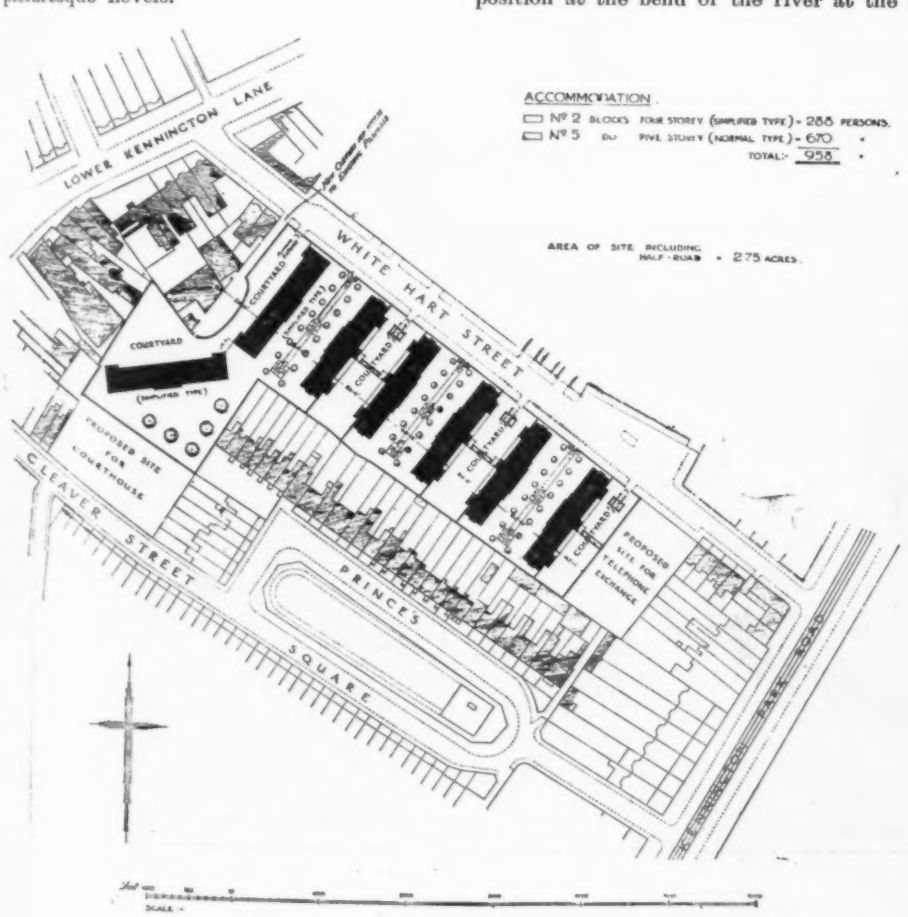
A house was secured on the river bank above the city and outside the city's flood protection bunds, and two small royal pavilions were erected in close proximity to it. In these the royal family was scantily accommodated, and in the meantime preliminary steps were taken towards securing a site for a new palace. A suitable one safe from flooding is hard to find in the vicinity of Baghdad, as the Abbassides found one thousand years ago, and the stringent state of the country's finances caused the project to develop very slowly. In 1926 matters had not proceeded farther than vague ideas and rough preliminary sketches. In that year, however, the river burst its retaining banks and flooded the royal residence, causing the royal family to be once again homeless.

A site within the city bunds was considered to be imperative, and it was decided to build the new palace within the area of the old Turkish citadel. This site is on the left bank of the river at the northern end of the town, and is probably the best and most suitable in Baghdad, commanding, as it does, a good view up and down the river where it bends into the town.

The illustration given in this issue shows a preliminary sketch for the palace on this site. It does not represent a complete palace, but rather the first stage which limited finance would permit to be erected at once. In order to secure a commanding position at the bend of the river at the top of the town, the centre portion is brought boldly forward, breaking the frontage in a rather unusual manner.

The plains of Iraq, being deltaic, consist entirely of a river silt, and consequently the only indigenous building material is a very inferior brick of a rather monotonous light yellow colour. In the northern hills round Mosul a certain amount of poor quality stone is found, but the cost of transport prohibits its use in Baghdad. These limitations in choice and quality of building materials impose considerable restriction in design, and when to these is added the very low standard of craftsmanship of the local workmen, these restrictions become most formidable. In Baghdad, it is true, a few craftsmen working in the traditional manner can produce very fine geometrical cut brickwork, but the real understanding of the art is almost entirely absent, and the taste of the workman is inclined towards the most debased and flamboyant designs and their use in the most inappropriate and unconstructional manner.

During his sojourn in Iraq, the author of this design—Mr. J. M. Wilson, A.R.I.B.A.—has endeavoured, while accepting the drawbacks and difficulties imposed by these conditions, to introduce a modern spirit in the architecture; not, however, by imposing western styles or motifs, but by marrying the best of local art and craftsmanship with modern building methods and design. The result might be termed modern Saracenic.


ACCOMMODATION.
No 2 BLOCKS FOUR STOREY (SIMPLIFIED TYPE) - 288 PERSONS.
No 5 DO FIVE STOREY (NORMAL TYPE) - 670 "
TOTAL:- 958 "
AREA OF SITE INCLUDING HALF-ROAD = 27.5 ACRES.
LOWER KENNINGTON LANE
WHITE HART STREET
COURTYARD
PROPOSED SITE FOR COURTHOUSE
CLEAVER STREET
PRINCES SQUARE
PROPOSED SITE FOR TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
SCALE

Lay-out Plan, L.C.C. Kennington Housing Site, Lambeth.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the L.C.C.

Kennings Estate (White Hart-street Site), Kennington.

This estate is being developed to provide accommodation in connection with the rehousing of the persons to be displaced from the China Walk Area, Lambeth. The site is about 2.3 acres in extent and forms part of the estate of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Duchy, being unable to dispose of the freehold of the property, have granted the Council a lease for a term of 120 years, the rent to be a peppercorn for the first ten years, £650 a year for the next fifty years and £1,300 a year for the remaining sixty years.

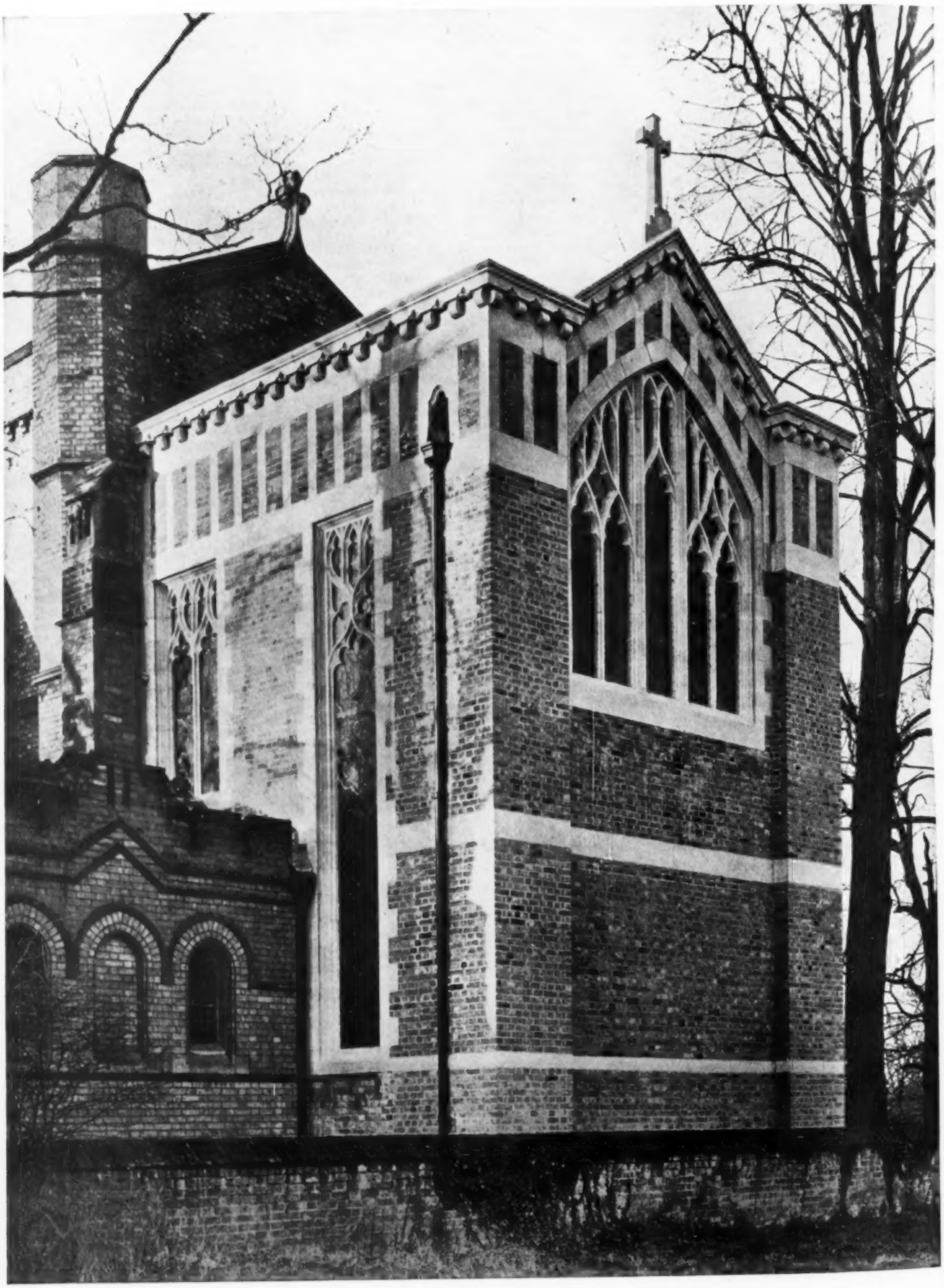
The approved scheme of development consists of the provision of accommodation for 958 persons in 169 tenements in two blocks of dwellings of a simplified type of accommodation and five of the normal self-contained type of accommodation. The names selected for the several blocks of dwellings are those of manors and estates of the Duchy of Cornwall, in view of the site being part of the estate of the Duchy.

Blocks 1 and 2, Calstock and Fowey Houses, which are of the simplified type, contain 16 tenements of one habitable room, 16 of two rooms and 32 of three rooms, with a rehousing capacity of 288. They were commenced in September, 1926, and completed by August, 1927, the contractor being Mr. R. J. Rowley, and the amount of the accepted tender £21,684, or £150 per room. Blocks 3 to 7, Helston, Liskeard, Landulph, Penmayne and Trematon Houses, will consist of the normal type of accommodation and will contain 15 tenements of two habitable rooms, 60 of three rooms, 25 of four rooms, and 5 of five rooms, with a rehousing capacity of 670. They were commenced in February, 1927, and are due to be completed in January, 1929, the contractor being Mr. R. J. Rowley, and the amount of the accepted tender £53,027, or £158 per room.

The scheme has been designed by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council.

The following sub-contractors were engaged on the work:—Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., and Permanite, Ltd., asphalt; E. Parkinson (London), Ltd., and Roberts, Adlard and Co., roof tiling; Clark, Hunt and Co., Ltd., wrought-iron work; Albion Iron and Wirework Co., Ltd., rainwater goods, soil and waste pipes; Carron Co., stoves; Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd., ironmongery; A. C. W. Hobman and Co., tar paving.

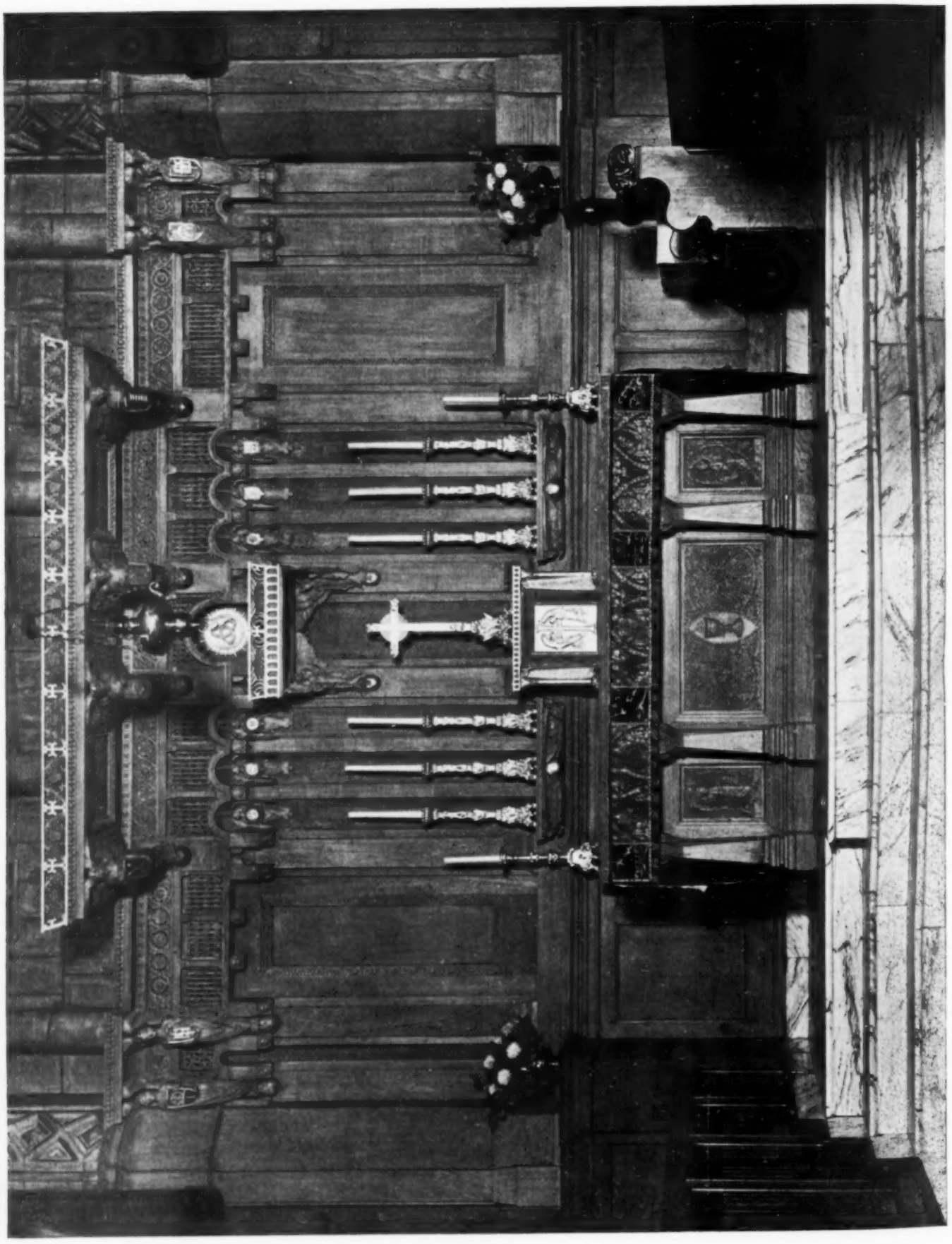
[Other descriptions are given on pages 662, 663, and 665.]



New Chancel to Forty Hill Church, Enfield.

Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

UNIV OF MICH.

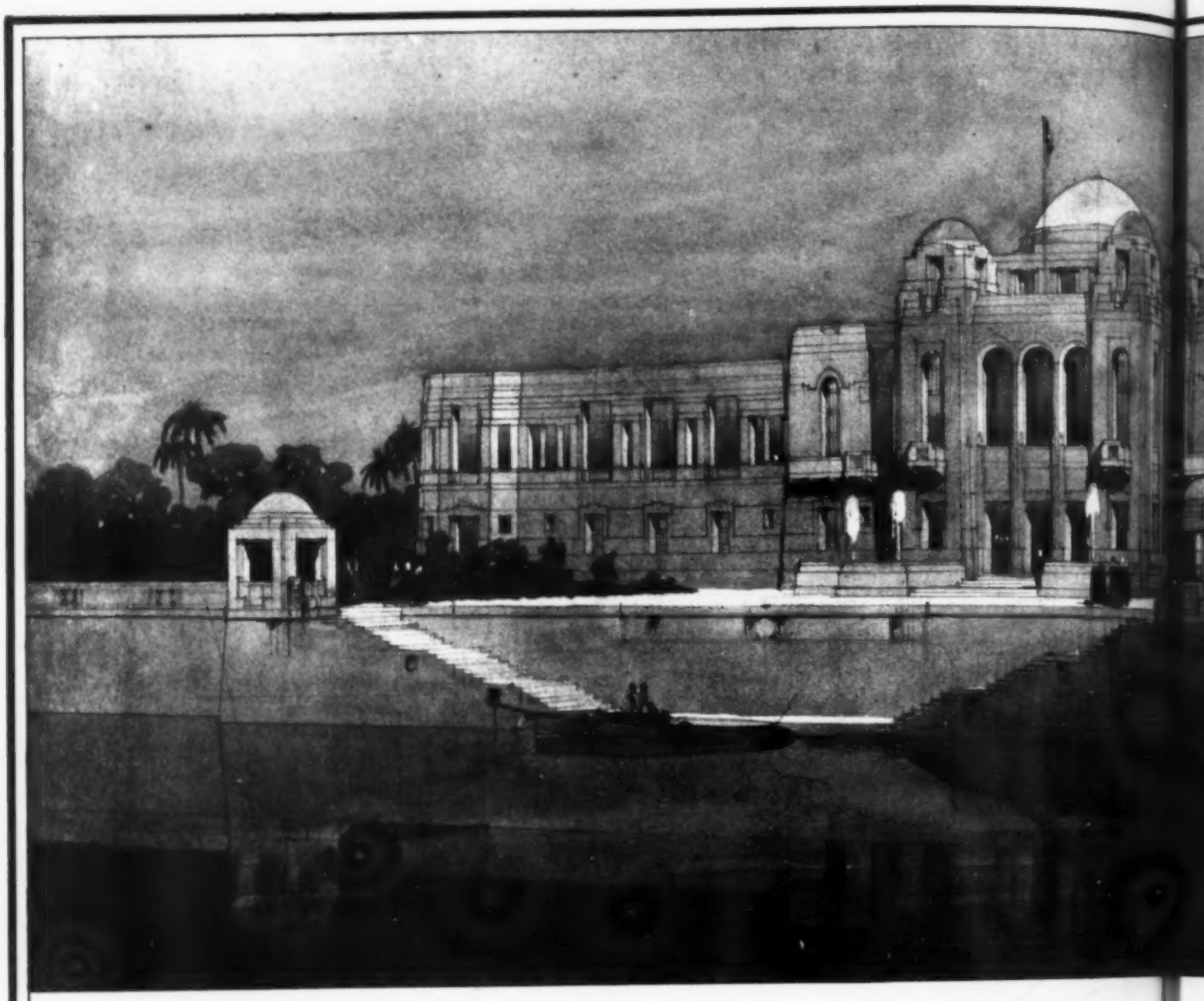


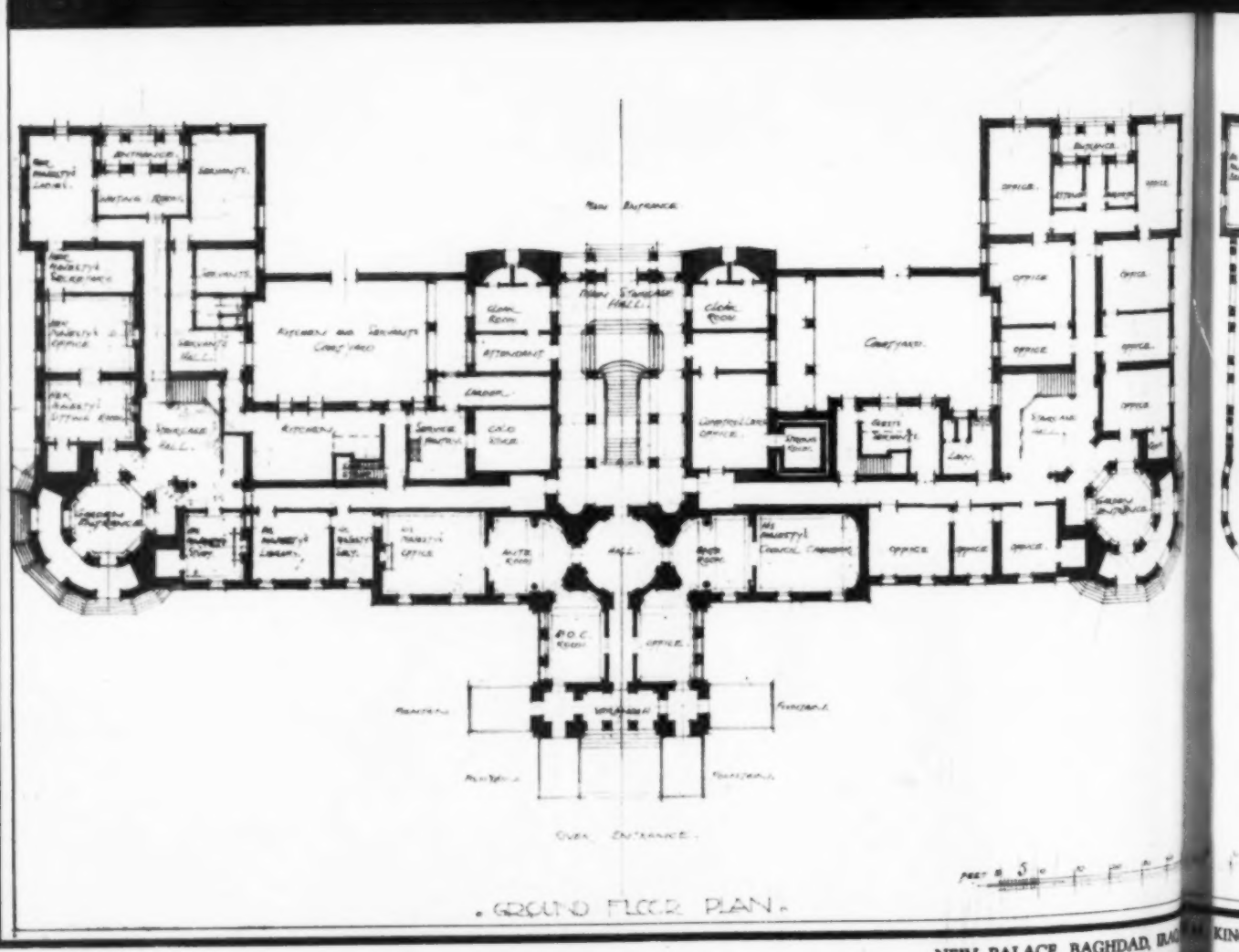
New Altar and Reredos, King's Weigh House Church, Duke Street, W.
Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Cottenham Park Wesleyan Church. Proposed Sunday School. H.F. Murrell, & R.M. Pigott, F.F.R.I.B.A., Archts., 41, BEDFORD ROW, W.C.1.

Boekdrukkerij van Nederlandsch-Indië, Weltevreden

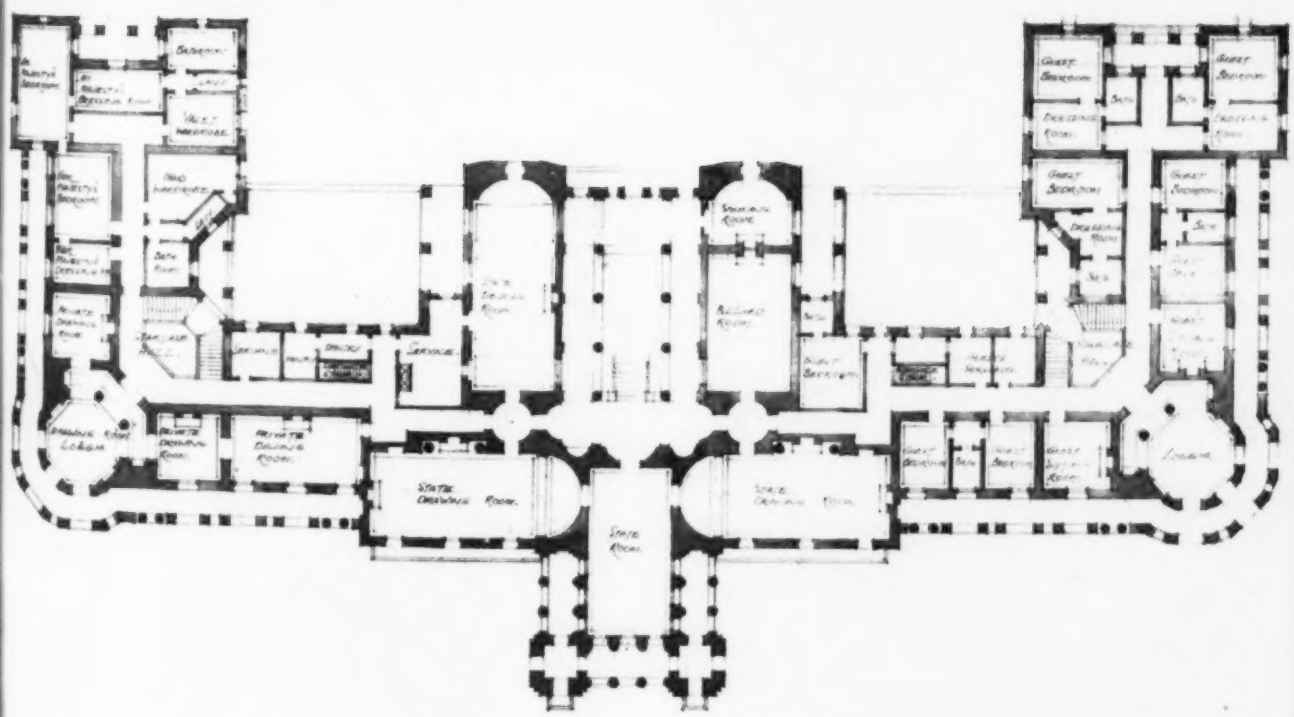




R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

NEW PALACE, BAGHDAD, IRA

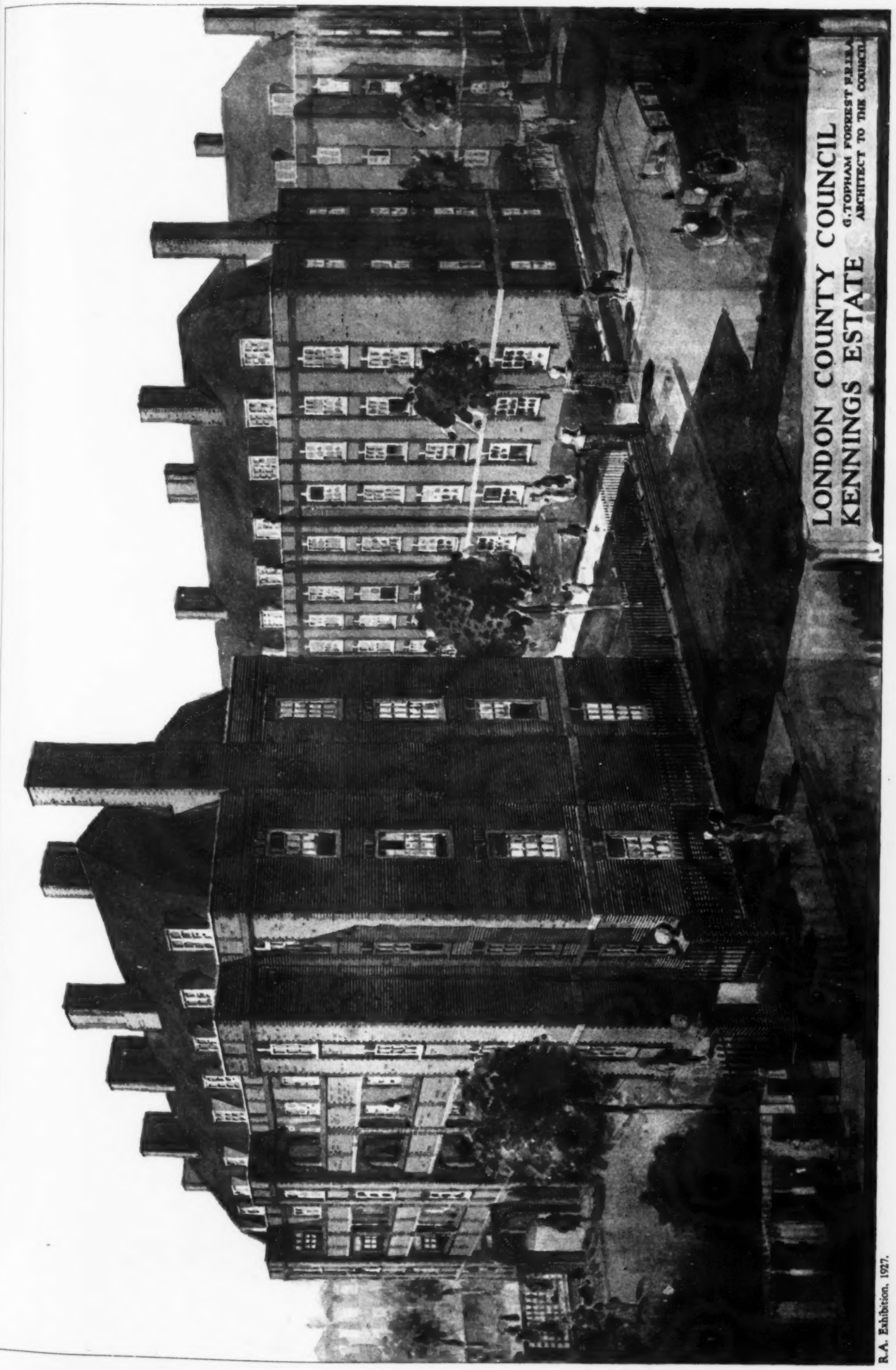
Mr. James Mollison



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

KING FEISUL: RIVER FRONT.

R.I.B.A., Architect.



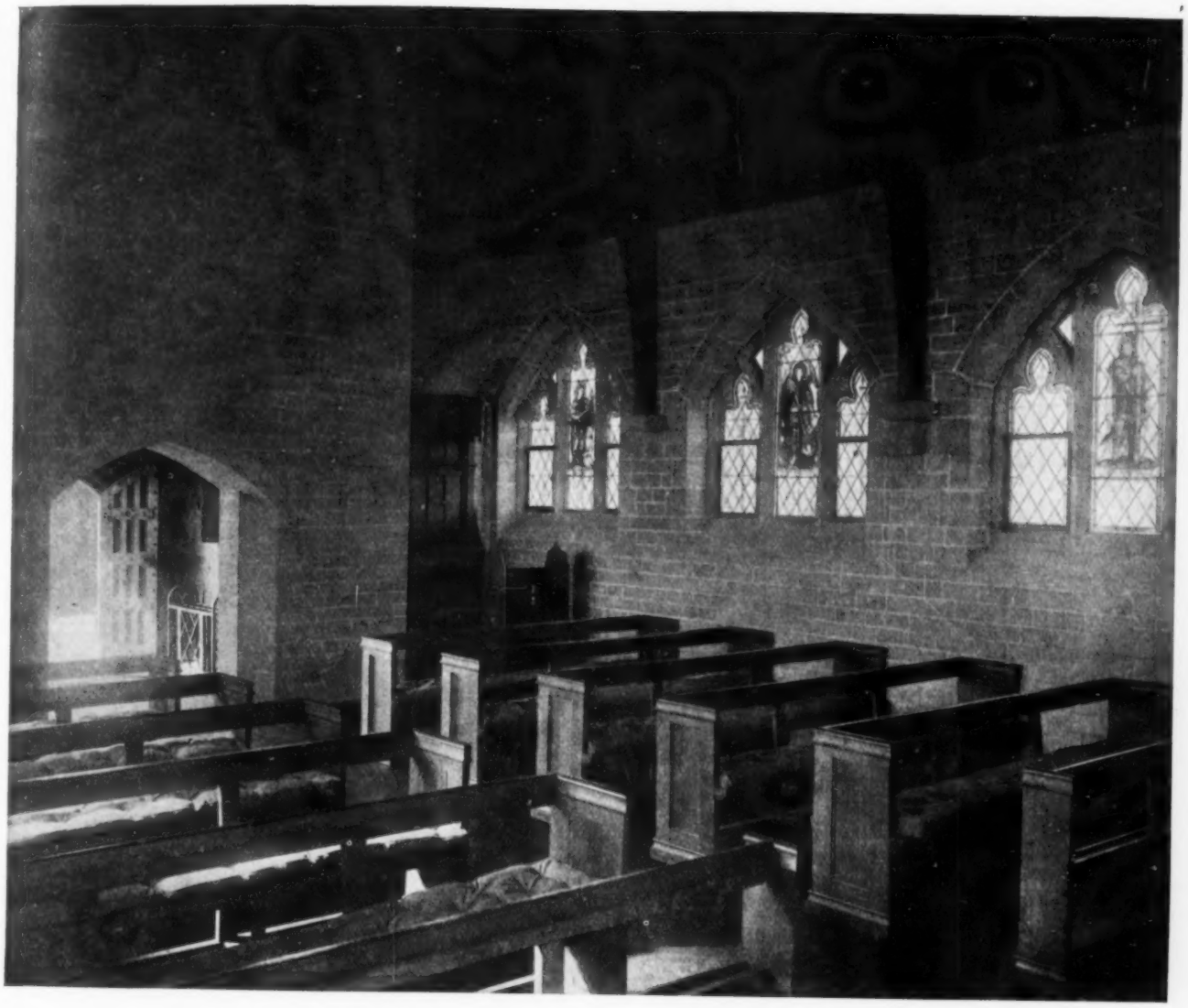
R.A. Exhibition, 1927.

U.S. BOARD OF TECH

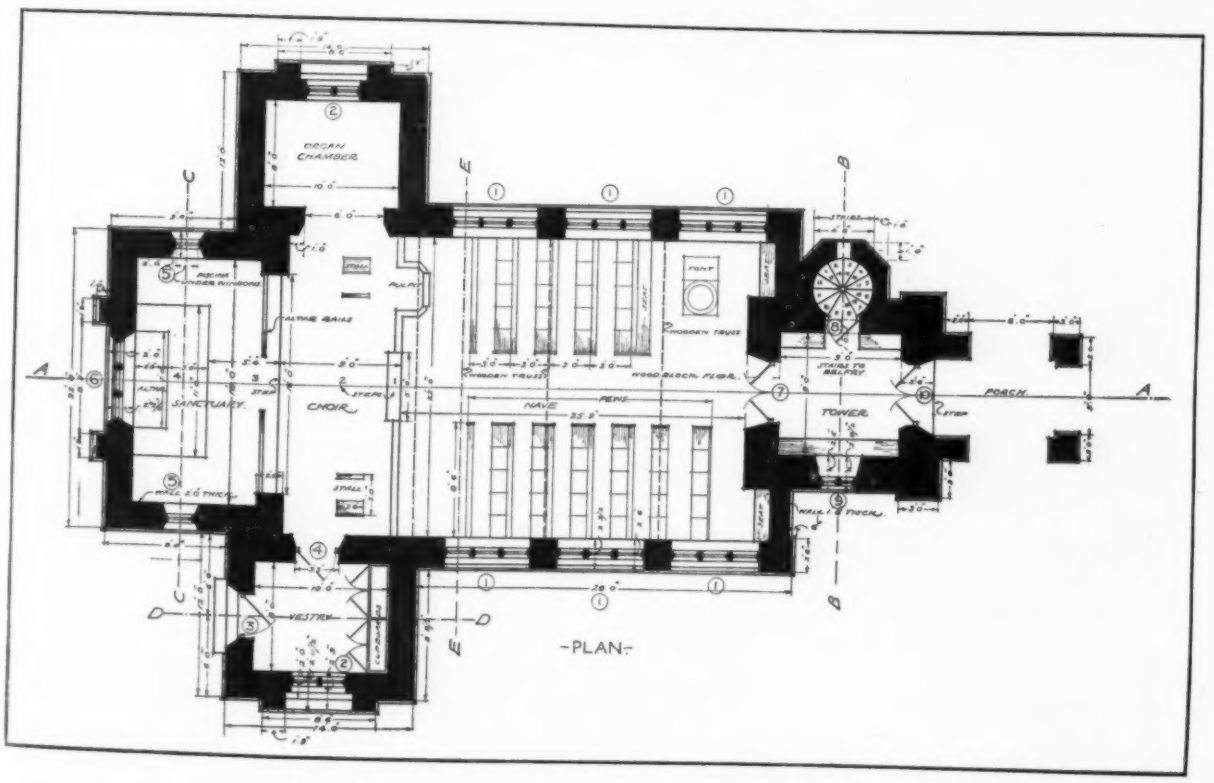
St. Crispin's Church, Mashobra, Simla Hills, India.

MR. BERNARD MATTHEWS, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

UNIV. OF MICH.

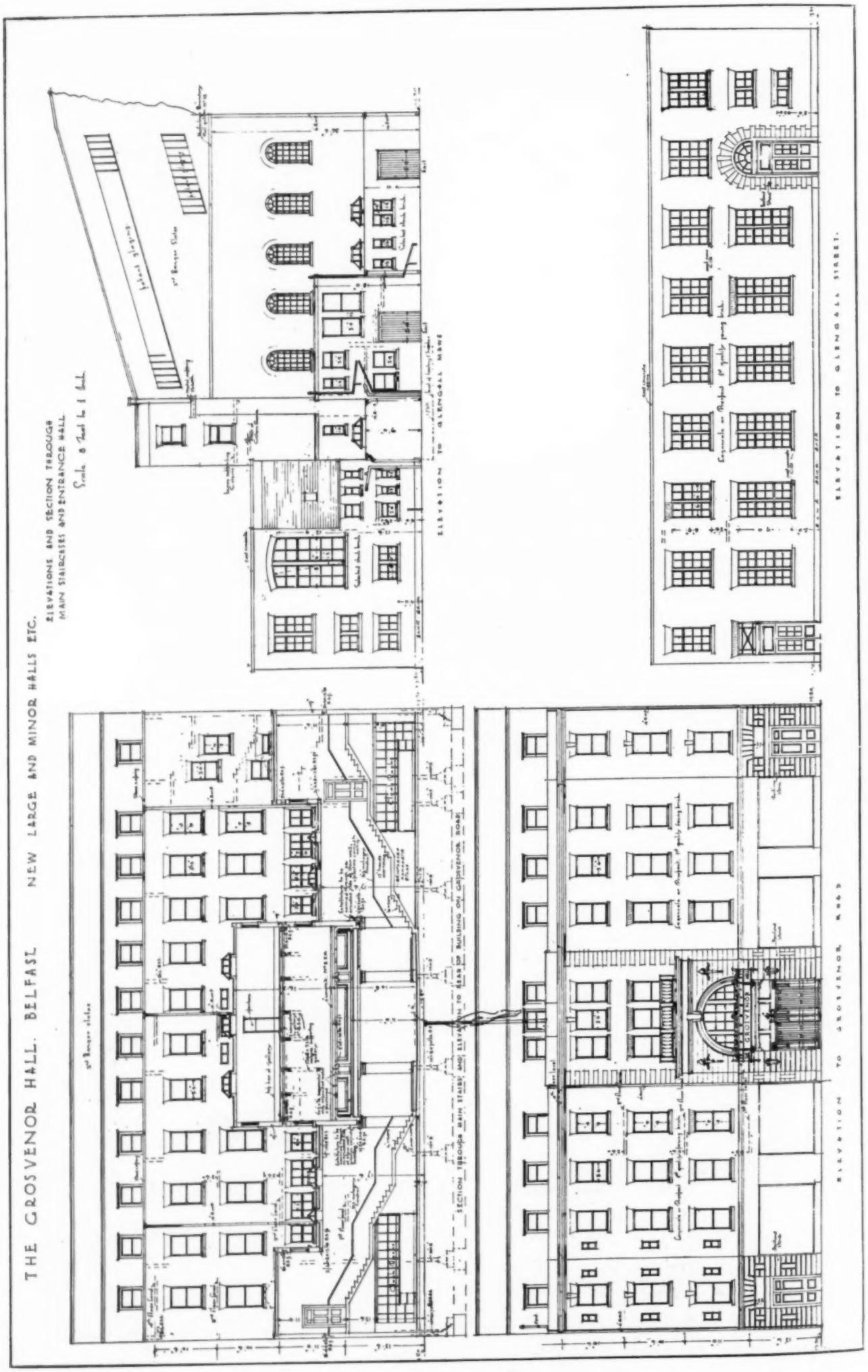


View Looking Towards Tower.



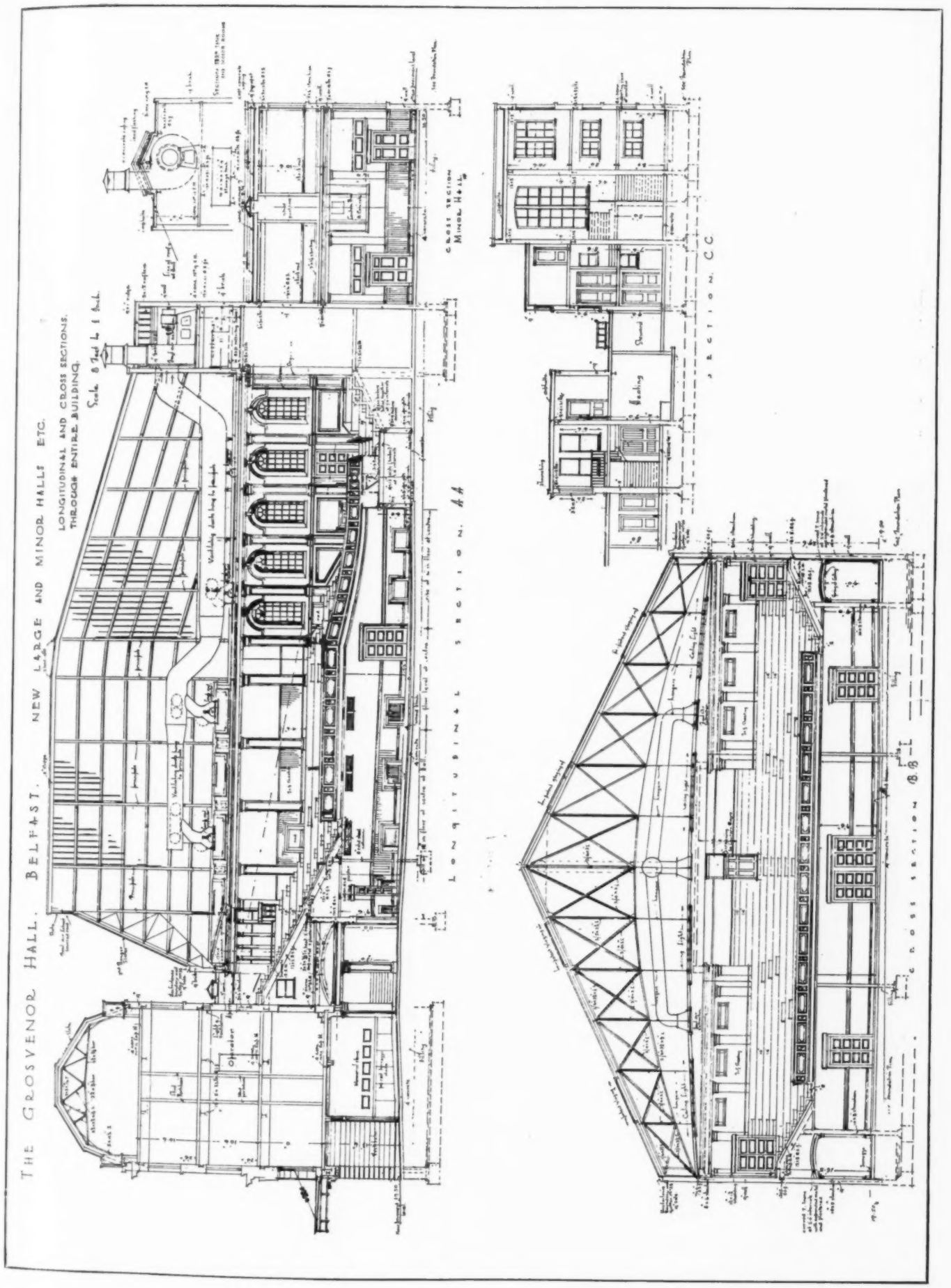
St. Crispin's Church, Mashobra, Simla Hills, India.

Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.


THE GROSVENOR HALL. BELFAST. NEW LARGE AND MINOR HALLS ETC.
ELEVATIONS AND SECTION THROUGH MAIN STAIRCASES AND ENTRANCE HALL
Scale 8 Feet to 1 Inch.
SECTION THROUGH MAIN STAIRS AND ELEVATION TO GLENGALL STREET
ELEVATION TO GLENGALL STREET.
SECTION THROUGH MAIN STAIRS AND ELEVATION TO GLENGALL ROAD
ELEVATION TO GROSVENOR ROAD

The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast.

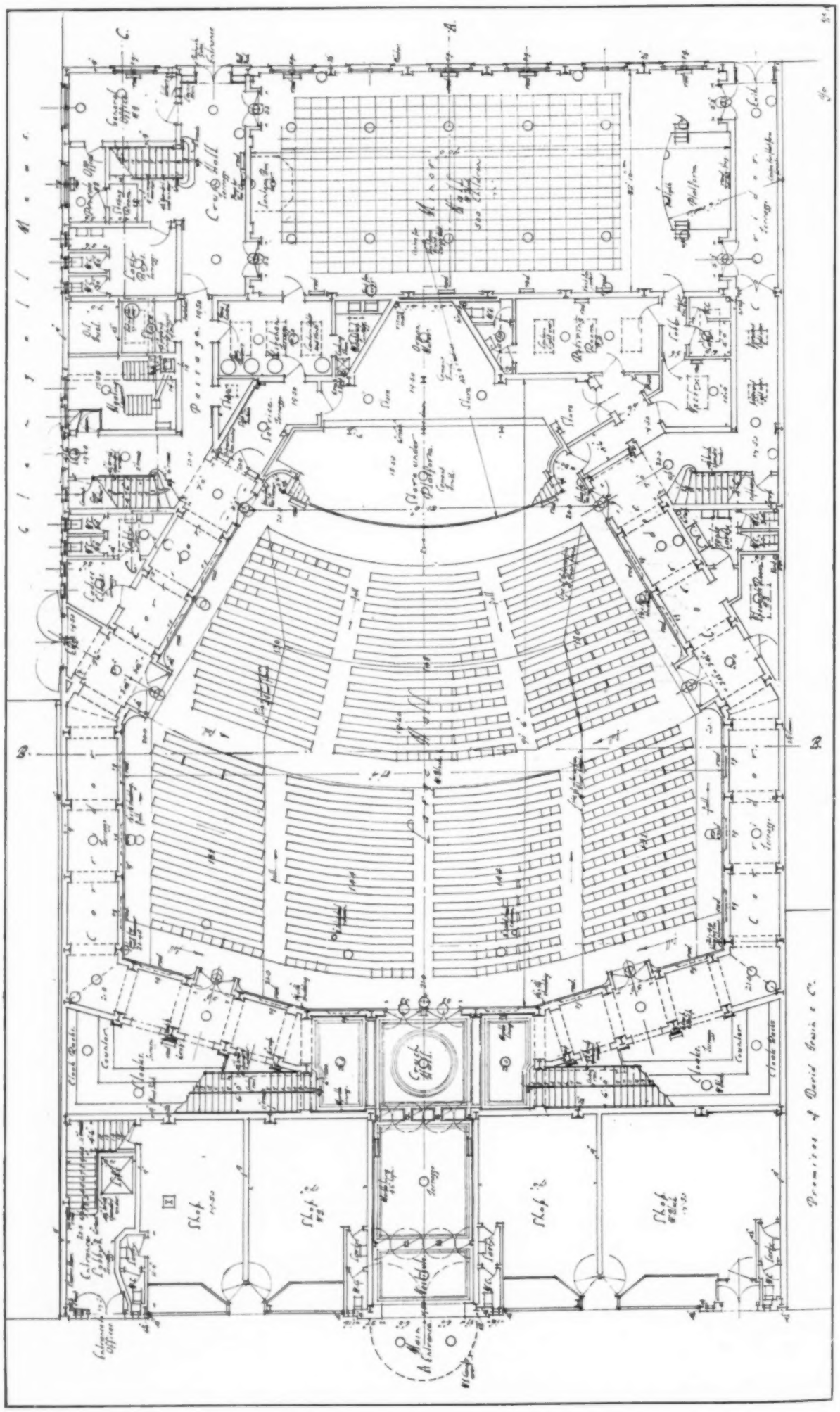
Messrs. Young & Mackenzie, Architects.


THE GROSVENOR HALL, BELFAST. NEW LARGE AND MINOR HALLS ETC.
LONGITUDINAL AND CROSS SECTIONS THROUGH ENTIRE BUILDING.
Scale 8 Feet to 1 Inch.
SECTION AA
LONGITUDINAL SECTION
CROSS SECTION MINOR HALLS
SECTION CC
CROSS SECTION

The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast.

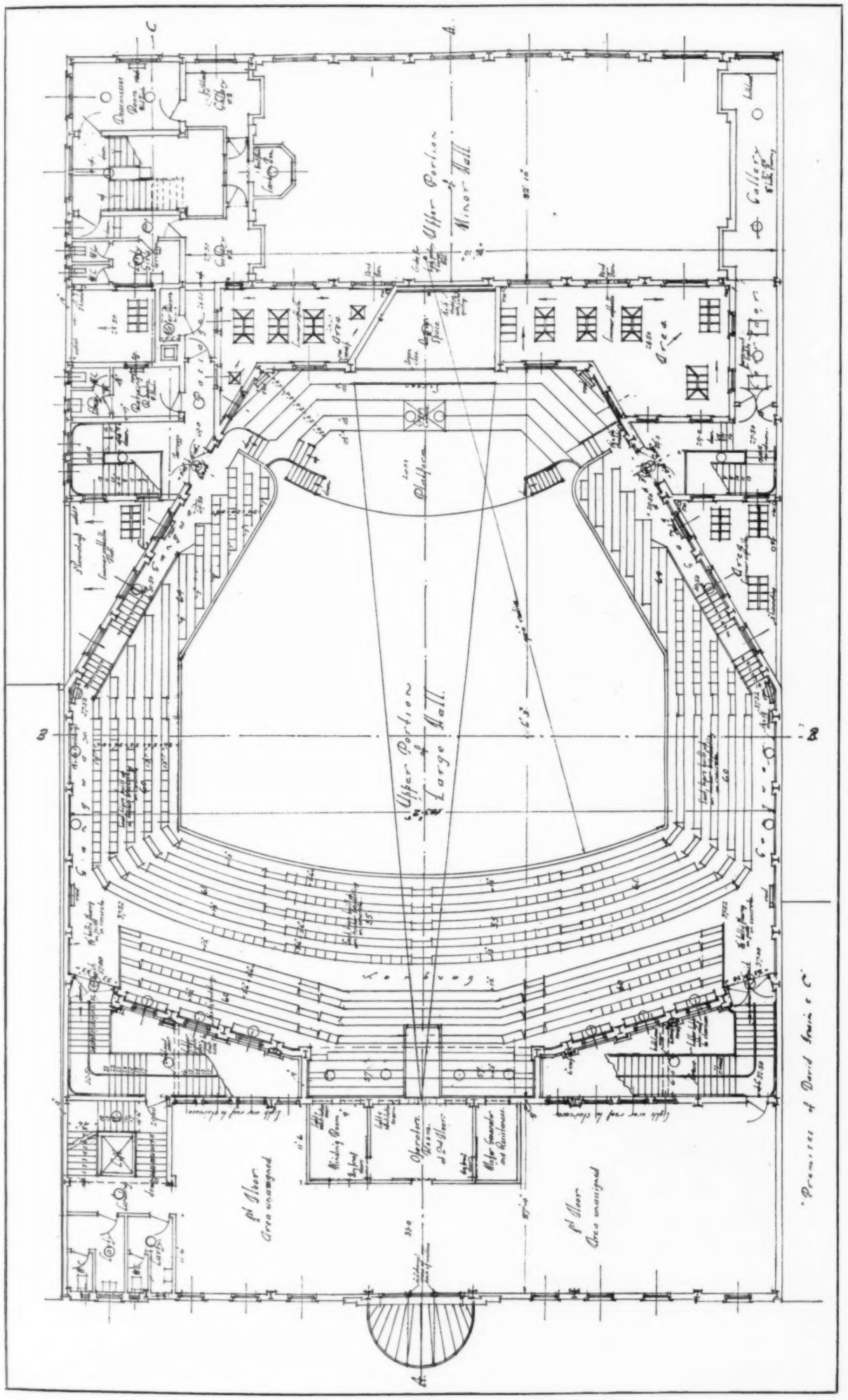
MESSRS. YOUNG & MACKENZIE, Architects.

MESSRS. YOUNG & MACKENZIE, Architects.



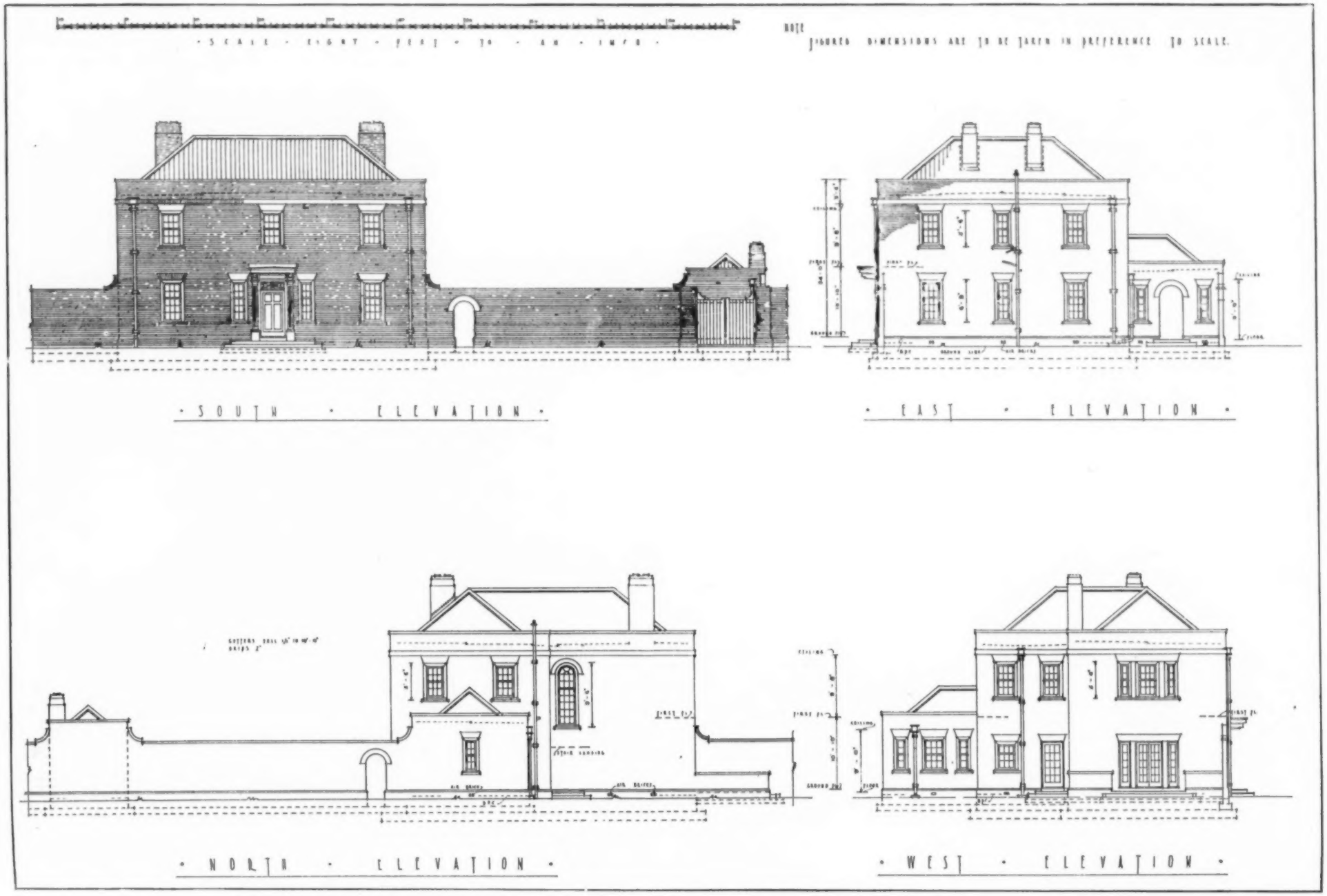
The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast: Ground-Floor Plan.

Messrs. Young & Mackenzie, Architects.



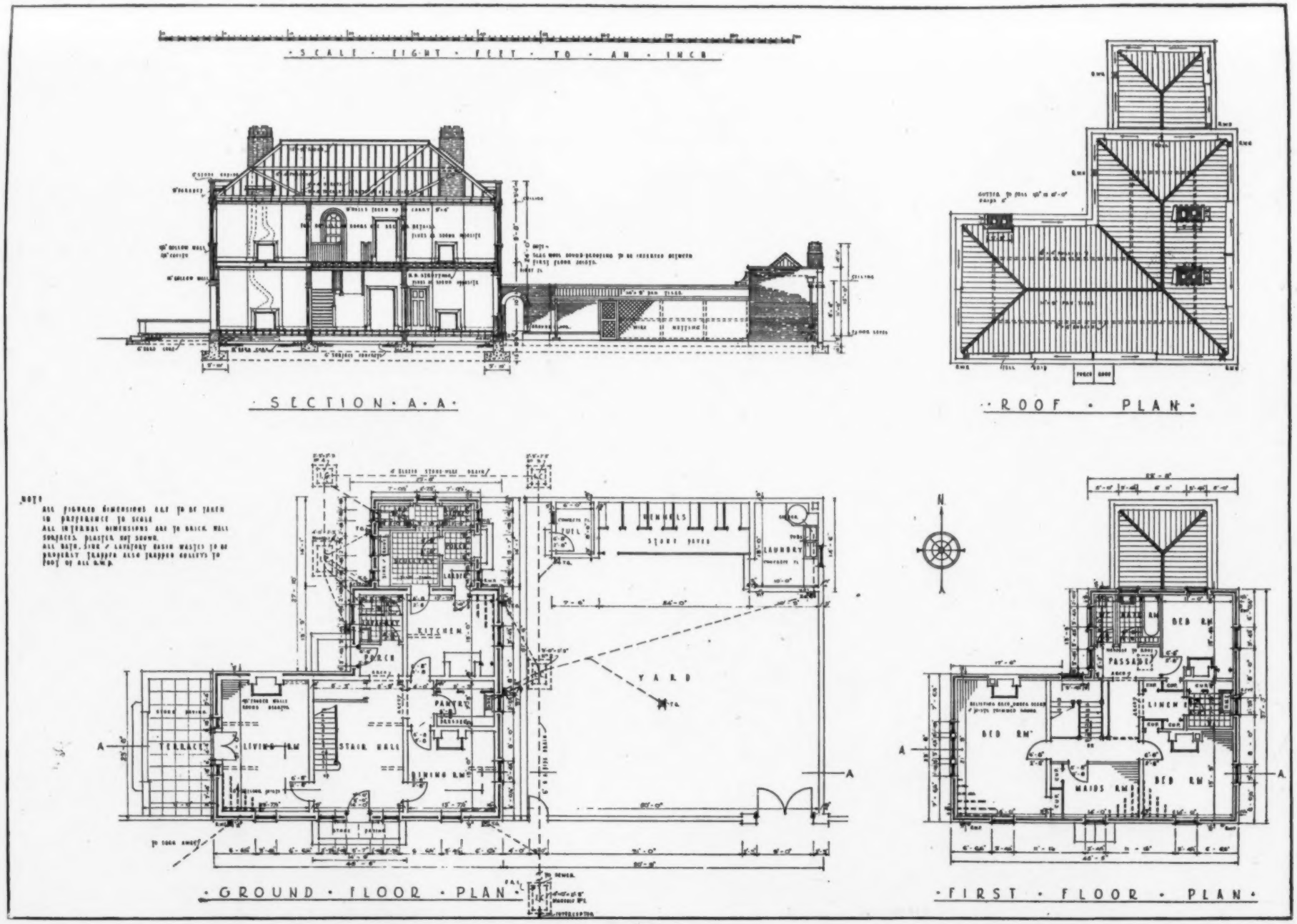
The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast: Gallery Plan.

MESSRS. YOUNG & MACKENZIE, Architects.


SCALE EIGHT FEET TO AN INCH
NOTE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALE.
SOUTH ELEVATION
EAST ELEVATION
NORTH ELEVATION
WEST ELEVATION

R.I.B.A. Archibald Dawnay Scholarship Drawings. "Proposed Bailiff's Residence on a Country Estate."

By Mr. G. R. Beveridge (Architectural Association)



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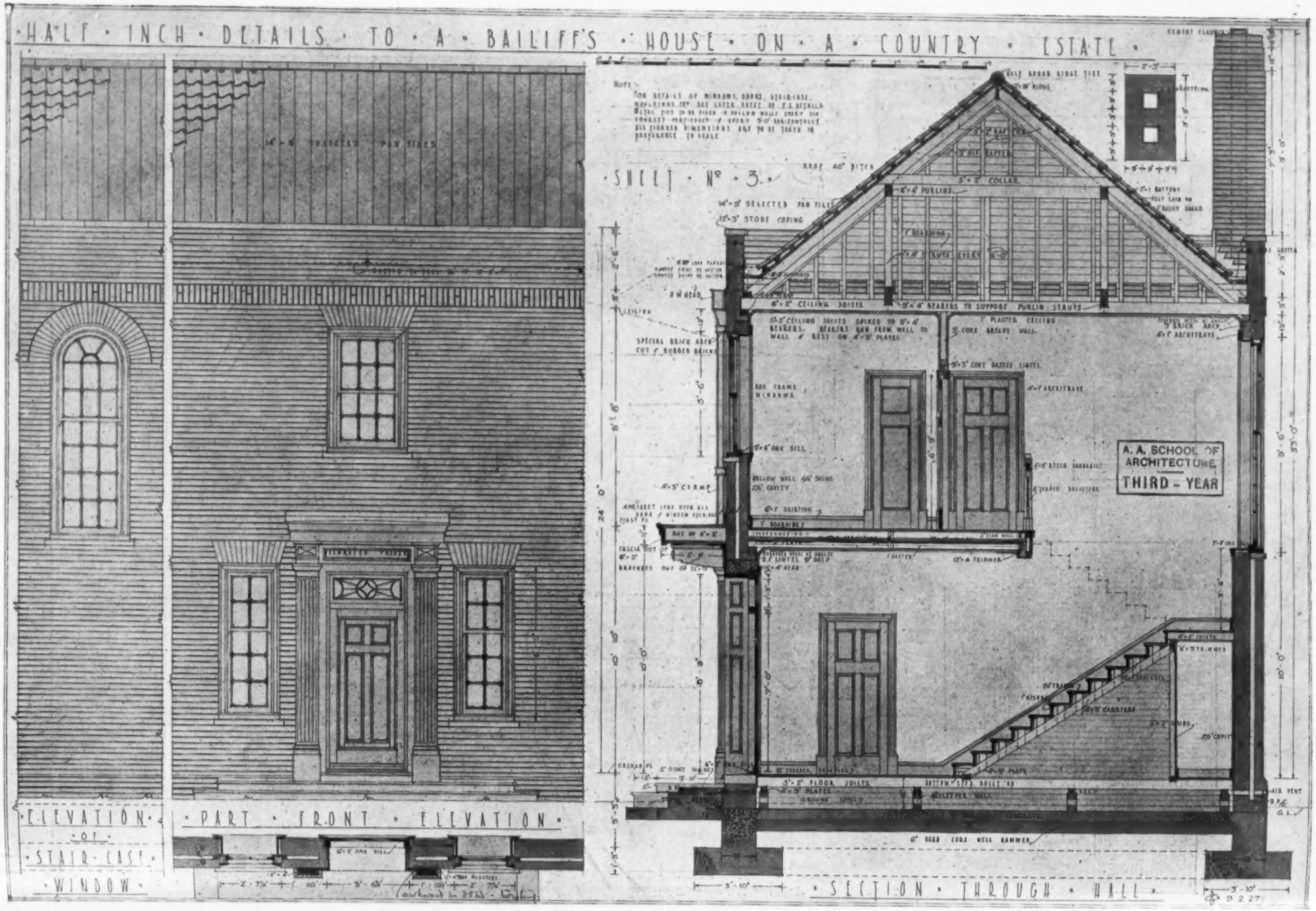

HALF INCH DETAILS TO A BAILIFF'S HOUSE ON A COUNTRY ESTATE.
SHEET Nº 3.
ELEVATION OF STAIR-CASE WINDOW
PART FRONT ELEVATION
SECTION THROUGH WALL
A. A. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
THIRD - YEAR

R.I.B.A. Archibald Dawnay Scholarship Drawings. "Proposed Bailiff's Residence on a Country Estate."

By Mr. G. R. Beveridge (Architectural Association)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS—II

By T. P. BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A.

(*Continud from page* 626.)

Art Rooms.

Art rooms need north lighting and an area of 30 sq. ft. per pupil, and there should be separate rooms for elementary and advanced work. Alternatively, it is of great assistance to have one room devoted to object or model drawing with pupils seated in the form of a semi-circle, and another room for design, etc., where the students can be seated at desks. A sink is required, and water should be laid on.

The Board of Education allows the assembly hall to be used as an art room, but this arrangement is unsatisfactory from the point of view of drawing.

Artificial lighting is preferable by means of one powerful point lamp for the "light and shade" studio.

Housecraft Rooms.

Recent girls' schools have included substantial accommodation for housecraft, and in this connection rooms used for housewifery, cooking, and laundry must have 30 sq. ft. of clear floor space per student, with an allowance of 5 sq. ft. per head for fixed apparatus. Accommodation should be provided for not more than fifteen to twenty pupils in one class. North light is desirable. Cookery and laundry rooms should be placed in a position which will avoid unpleasant smells entering the remainder of the school buildings. Gas and coal cooking ranges, and where possible electric cookers, should be installed. There must be more than one sink and draining board, and ample bench room. Benches should be about 6 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. high.

In America some recent schools have been equipped with a gas range for each student. This is highly desirable, as it is the only method of giving pupils individual tuition. Up to the present it has not been possible to do this in England on account of the cost. Ample storage space is necessary. The gas supply should be controlled from the teacher's desk by a stopcock.

Handicraft Rooms.

Handicraft rooms are required in all schools for boys of more than twenty pupils, and 30 sq. ft. of floor space are necessary per head and 4-ft. gangways between the benches. These classrooms should be modelled on a workshop rather than a schoolroom, and a flat ceiling is not necessary. They should have a wood-block floor and tool-racks for each bench. A useful size for benches and their arrangement is shown on Fig. 5.

Preparatory and Kindergarten.

Special provision is required in these rooms with regard to aspect (S. or S.E.), light, and ventilation. They must have easy access to the open air, fireplaces, and wall-blackboards for the use of the children. They should have separate accommodation for lavatories and cloakrooms. Recently efforts have been made to plan some of these schools so that an entire side is removable by means of sliding partitions, thereby giving practically open-air teaching. In one such school designed by Mr. Geo. H. Widdows heating was by means of hot air in hollow blocks under the floor covering, and was said to be satisfactory.

Staff Rooms.

A room for the headmaster is required near the main entrance, with separate lavatory and w.c. accommodation, and a waiting-room is desirable. In mixed schools a separate room is required for the senior mistress. Separate rooms are necessary for assistant masters and mistresses, with special lavatory and w.c. accommodation, and they should be so planned that they overlook the playgrounds.

Stores and Service Rooms.

Special storage space is required for stationery, books, games, etc., and a room should also be provided for storing the utensils used by the school cleaners.

Dining Halls.

Two feet run of space at the table is needed per pupil and 10 sq. ft. of floor area, and there should be ample kitchen and larder accommodation adjoining. Tables should be 2 ft. 8 in. wide, the space for sitting should be 1 ft. 4 in. deep, and the distance back to back of chairs should be 2 ft. 6 in., or from the back of the chair to the face of the wall, 3 ft. (See Fig. 6.)

Library.

A library and common room are desirable.

Music Rooms.

Practice rooms should be 8 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in., with soundproof partitions and doors, and as isolated as possible. In girls' schools it is usual to provide two of these for every 100 students.

Gymnasium.

The size of the gymnasium should not be less than 50 ft. by 25 ft., but is better 60 ft. by 30 ft. It should have a flat ceiling 16 ft. high above the floor, and a continuous range of windows down each side, the underside of the sills being 9 ft. up from the floor, with the sashes hung on centres. At least one end-wall should be left blank, and there must be a lobby and changing-room attached. The most satisfactory type of flooring is found to be narrow boards on joists.

Cloakrooms.

Separate cloakrooms are necessary for each sex. They should be as near to the entrances as possible and also near the pupils' offices, and must be entered from lobbies or corridors. They require to be heated and well ventilated. Good lighting is essential. The floors should be of asphalt or other impervious material, with a dado about 5 ft. high of glazed tiles.

Pegs for boys' clothes should be 10 in. apart in one horizontal row, and for girls' 15 in. apart, with seats and boot racks. A space of 5 ft. is required between the stands for both girls and boys. Changing-rooms for the gymnasium must be fitted with foot and spray baths.

In America discussion is still proceeding as to the relative advantages of putting cloaks in separate cloak-lobbies attached to each classroom or in one large cloakroom for each sex. In England the practice of putting cloaks in classrooms is uniformly condemned. The spacing for pegs in America is 12 in. on centres in two rows placed zigzag.

Lavatories and W.C.'s.

Lavatories must be provided in the following proportion:—

Boys.—One basin for every 20 boys up to 100; one basin for each succeeding 25; 18 in. allowed per basin.

Girls.—One basin for every 10 girls up to 100; one basin for each succeeding 20; 18 in. allowed per basin.

A lock-up slop sink and basin should be provided for the use of the caretaker.

Closets are required as follows:—

Boys.—One closet for every 25 boys. These must be disconnected from the main building.

Girls.—One closet for every 15 girls up to 100; one closet for each succeeding 20. These should be in the main building, but suitably isolated or approached by a covered corridor.

Urinals for boys should be in the following proportion:—One for every 15 up to 100, and one for each succeeding 20.

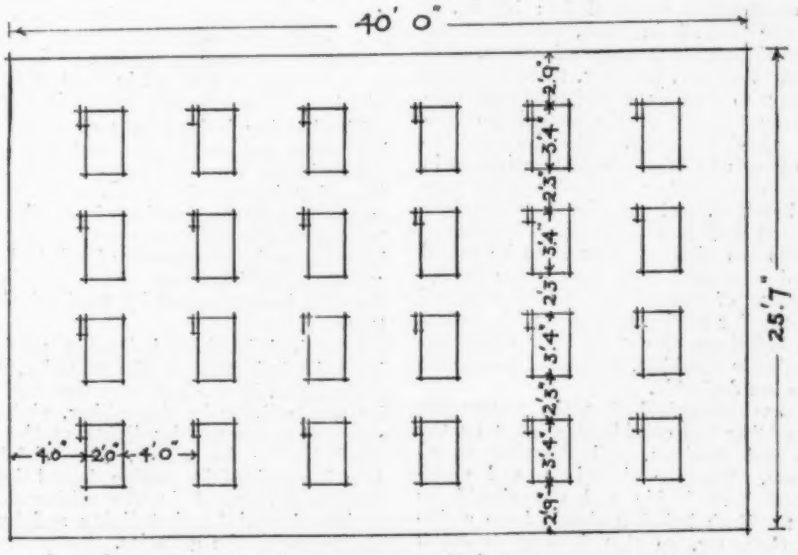
Generally, closets should be not wider than 3 ft. nor less than 2 ft. 3 in., each lighted and ventilated, and having a door which should be 3 in. short at the bottom and 6 in. short at the top. Partitions are best when carried up for 6 ft. only, and should be constructed of a hard smooth material on which writing is impossible. Each w.c. must have a separate flushing cistern.

The experiment has been tried of erecting a plumbing space in the offices in which the flushing tanks and the whole of the waste and flushing pipes are placed; the space then being specially heated as a protection against frost. This has proved satisfactory.

Lighting and Ventilating.

Increasing attention must be paid to lighting and ventilation, and in this connection prominence is given to "through ventilation," which is obtained by having windows open to the air on opposite sides of every classroom. Special attention should also be paid to the angle of light which enters every room and the position of the pupils' desks. Information on this subject is given in the paper read by Mr. Geo. H. Widdows before the R.I.B.A., and quoted in last week's article.

In America uni-lateral lighting is considered highly desirable. The area of the glass must equal one-fourth of the floor area and 40 to 50 per cent. of the total area of wall-space on one long side of the room. Windows must extend from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. above the floor to within 6 in. of the ceiling.



HANDICRAFT WORKSHOP FOR 24 STUDENTS.

FIGURE 5.

R.I.B.A. Archibald Dawnay Scholarship Drawings. Proposed Residence on a Country Estate. By Mr. G. R. Bevanmon (Architectural Association)

Thirty cubic feet of air is the minimum allowed per pupil.

Projecting beams or girders in the ceilings of rooms considerably hinder ventilation.

Experiments on the amount of light reflected from various substances have given the following results:—

Colour or material.	Amount of light reflected. Per cent.
Yellow	40
Blue	25
Dark brown	13
Deep chocolate	4
Plain deal, clean	40–50
Plain deal, dirty	20

Heating.

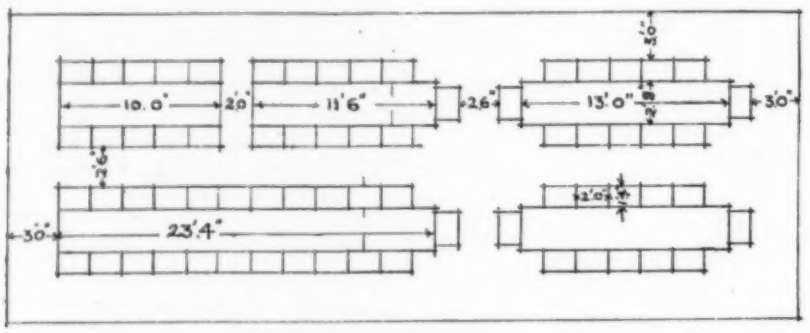
The temperature should be even and moderate; in England, 60° F. where windows occur on both sides of the classroom; in America, 70° F. For each 1,000 c. ft. of the contents of the room, 25 to 30 sq. ft. of heating surface is necessary. High-pressure steam and hot water are not approved, and slow-combustion stoves are undesirable. In England a system of low-pressure hot water is generally most satisfactory, and in this case 18 sq. ft. of heating surface is necessary for each 1,000 c. ft. of air, with variation according to aspect. 160° F. in the boiler will give about 145° F. in the radiators. Radiators should be carried on brackets to allow the floors to be thoroughly swept, and should have an air-inlet behind each having at least 72 sq. in. opening in the clear. Other systems of heating were mentioned by Mr. Geo. H. Widdows in the paper read before the R.I.B.A. quoted at the head of last week's article.

Construction.

Solid construction is asked for: 13½ in. if in brick and 20 in. if in stone, with the usual by-law provisions for damp-proof course, solid floors, etc. Latterly, however, there has been a tendency to employ semi-permanent construction on account of the changing conditions of school planning. The drawback to the use of such buildings is that their cost in many cases approaches that of a more permanent building, and experience proves that when a building is once erected the initial cost proves too high to allow it to be pulled down and re-erected with each phase in the development of knowledge or change of fashion. Similar comments apply with greater force to buildings of a temporary character, and practically speaking, therefore, permanent buildings are desirable.

It is now recognised that the appearance of the building has considerable effect on the scholars and teachers, and therefore sound proportions, attractive elevations, and pleasing colour both inside and out should be aimed at. Each building should have a distinctive character, so that it inspires *esprit de corps* and enters into the lives of children as far as possible. Local tradition should also be studied in connection with the decoration of a building, and the children encouraged to study the history of the locality in which they were born.

(To be concluded.)



DINING ROOM
SHEWING VARIOUS ARRANGEMENTS.

FIGURE 6.

GROSVENOR HALL REBUILDING, BELFAST

This building, which we illustrate in this issue, is of steel frame construction built on reinforced concrete foundations supported on piles. The external and internal walls are of brick and the floors of reinforced concrete, thus making the whole fabric fireproof. Portland stone facings are employed at the main entrance from Grosvenor-road to the large hall, and also at the two flanking entrances on the Grosvenor-road, and to the main entrance in Glengall-street.

The large hall, which seats 1,800 people, excluding the platform space, is planned midway between Grosvenor-road and Glengall-street, so as to be removed from the noise of the streets, and is fan-shaped. At the platform end the hall measures 47 ft. across, gradually widening to 105 ft. at the centre, from which point the side walls run parallel. The galleries at side and back are supported on cantilever beams, the only column supports employed being at the back gallery, and these being near the back of the seating area cause no obstruction of view.

The roof of the large hall is supported by ten steel principals, those over the widest part having a span of 105 ft. and each weighing seven tons. The ceiling of the hall is suspended from the principals by steel hangers, the widest span being slightly arched, the remaining tapering portion being divided into a series of panels, which contain ceiling lights, light being admitted into the roof area by four rows of patent glazing along the whole length of the roof. The steelwork structure of the building is reflected in the interior design of the hall in the wall pilasters and ribbed ceiling, which are in fibrous plaster. A cinematograph operator's room is provided for, with its necessary modern equipment, and the screen when lowered in front of the organ will be visible from every seat in the hall.

The heating is by means of a low-pressure hot water system of pipes and radiators, the system in the large hall being entirely separate from that in the minor hall, offices and classrooms, so that the heating of the whole building can be effected with the greatest economy. The firing is by means of oil fuel on the "Rotamisor" system. The ventilation of the hall is augmented by mechanical extraction.

The hall is lighted by ten semi-circular headed windows over the galleries, two circular lights in the hall over the platform and by ample lights in the ceiling, giving on to the roof space and by lights at the back of the hall over the gallery. Artificial illumination is provided by twelve domed lights with reflectors recessed in the ceiling and by a series of wall bracket lights and by ceiling lights under the galleries.

Generally, the hall is planned to seat 960 in the auditorium and 850 in the galleries and orchestra, which are connected. The seating in the auditorium is arranged segmentally, as the shape of the hall demands, and the seats are tip-up theatre pattern. The organ from the old hall has been rebuilt in the recess provided for same at the platform end by Messrs. Hill, Norman and Beard, London. The platform front is of polished oak, which with the bronze rail is the gift of the staff and present and former pupils of Methodist College, Belfast, who also gave the bronze memorial plaque with bas relief head, by Miss S. R. Praegar, Holywood, Co. Down, in memory of the Rev. R. M. Ker. Miss Praegar also modelled the bas relief head of the founder of the mission, R. Crawford Johnson, D.D. The platform furniture was made to design by Messrs. J. C. Mayrs and Co., Ltd., Belfast, and is the gift of a friend of the mission.

The minor hall, approached from Glengall-street, with seating accommodation for 500 to 600 children, is 70 ft. long by 32 ft. 6 in. wide. This hall is on the ground floor and has a gallery at the platform end for choir use and two small galleries at the back. Administration office accommodation is also provided in the Glengall-street building. The kitchen is arranged so that it is convenient both to the minor and large halls, as also are the vestry and retiring room.

The main entrance in the Grosvenor-road is flanked by four shops, two on either side. The first floor above the shops is approached from landings on main stairs to the gallery and from one of the side entrances on Grosvenor-road. The three floors above when completed will be suitable for office use, divided with a central corridor with suites of offices on either side.

The architects were Messrs. Young and Mackenzie, of Belfast, the surveyors Messrs. W. H. Stephens and Sons, of Belfast, and the consulting electrical engineer Mr. W. Pleasance, M.I.E.E., of Belfast.

The general contractors were Messrs. McLaughlin and Harvey, Ltd., Castleton Building Works, Belfast, and the sub-contractors were as follows:—Musgrave and Co., Ltd., Belfast, heating, steelwork, ventilation and ornamental ironwork; Wm. Curran and Son, Belfast, plumbing and electrical work; W. W. Turner and Co., Ltd., Birmingham, seating; W. D. Henderson and Sons, Belfast, tiling; A. Malcolm and Co., Ltd., Dublin, fibrous plaster work; The Pyrene Co., Ltd., Belfast, fire extinguishers; The Rockwood Flooring Co., Manchester, Terrazzo dadoes; Toffolo Jackson and Co., Glasgow, Terrazzo flooring; The Birmingham Guild, Ltd., bronze plaques; E. T. Thompson and Sons, Belfast, carving; J. McKelvey, Belfast, lettering; The Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, asphalt work; W. H. Kane and Co., Larne, gutters to main roof; Riddels, Ltd., Belfast, collapsible gates; W. H. Haywood and Co., Huddersfield, patent glazing; W. F. Clokey and Co., King-street, Belfast, glazing.

ST. CRISPIN'S CHURCH, SIMLA HILLS, INDIA

St. Crispin's Church, of which we give illustrations this week, is situated in Mashobra, a village about six miles from Simla, the summer headquarters of the Government of India. The church occupies a picturesque site on the summit of a small knoll overlooking the village and is unique by reason of its situation at an altitude of 8,000 ft. As to the materials used in its construction, the stones were quarried either on the site or in its vicinity, with the exception of the fine variety required for window dressings and tracery, which was obtained from Kalka, 6,000 ft. below, at the foot of the hills, conveyed by rail to Simla, and thence to the site by mule transport. The woodwork is from timber obtained from trees felled on the site.

The effect of the main design has been heightened by windows which have been filled with stained glass (to Mr. Grylls's design), depicting the saints:—St. Oswald, St. Martin, St. George, St. Michael, St. Gabriel and St. Crispin. The east window is resplendent with colours illustrative of a free treatment of the Resurrection.

The history of the execution of the build-

ing has also an interest of its own, the work having been entrusted to a Sikh contractor and carried out by him, with the assistance of illiterate hill workmen, who had never seen a drawing or worked upon a similar structure previously. Consequently all the details had to be drawn full size and their complete significance explained in the Hindustani language. The church is complete in every detail, the organ and tubular bells having been specially designed and imported from England. A lychgate has been constructed at the entrance to the grounds on the main road, from which a winding path leads up to the church.

The architect of the work was Mr. Bernard Matthews, F.R.I.B.A., Calcutta, India.

NEW CHANCEL TO FORTY HILL CHURCH, ENFIELD

This chancel, which we illustrate on page 652, has been designed by Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., architect to the Faith Craft Studio, Ltd., for the vicar, the Rev. Canon Carr Smith, under a bequest by the late Sir Henry C. Bowles, D.L. The whole of the work has been carried out in fire-resisting materials. The glass of the old three-light window has been reused in the new side windows under the supervision of the Faith Craft Studio. The glass to the new east window was a gift from Sir Henry Bowles, Bart., his family and brother, Mr. E. A. Bowles, and was designed and executed by Mr. Percy Bacon.

The brickwork is of good picked stocks and the stonework was by Messrs. Emerson and Norris, of Brentwood, and carried out in their "cast stone." By this process a great saving has been effected, for there is no stone waste and all mason work to elaborate tracery has been avoided.

The old east wall was taken down and a chancel arch inserted. Above this a steel joist was inserted extending from turret to turret and steel ridge purlins and plates were suspended from it. These extend to the new east wall, so that no thrust is given by the reinforced concrete roof, which is simply coffered on the interior. The plates stand forward from the wall and are further strengthened by "cast stone" angel brackets. The steelwork was by Messrs. Douglas Young, of Queen Anne's-gate, and the angel brackets modelled by Mr. C. Jewitt, of Muswell Hill, in such a way that each angel was cast in one solid piece 4 ft. high and 12 in. wide.

The general contractors were Messrs. J. Oram and Son, Eastbrook, Waltham Abbey, and the whole work was carried out for the small sum of £2,050 (not including the new east window). The interior is of a simple character, as the intention is to paint and decorate it when funds permit.

R.I.B.A. ARCHIBALD DAWNAY SCHOLARSHIPS

The R.I.B.A. Archibald Dawnay Scholarships are offered annually by the Royal Institute of British Architects for competition between students of recognised schools, and are intended to foster the advanced study of all forms of construction, the economic and practical use of materials, and the logical expression in architectural design of structural elements. This year, for the third time in succession, the £75 scholarship has been awarded to a student of the Architectural Association, Mr. G. R. Beveridge being the winner. This is a testimony to the high standard that is being attained in the school in the study and delineation of construction and practical detail.

Our illustrations (pp. 658-660) show examples of the work of Mr. G. R. Beveridge, the subject being working drawings which form part of the general school course.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS

OPENING OF NEW INSTITUTE PREMISES AND ANNUAL DINNER.

The new premises of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors were opened formally on Saturday last by Mrs. W. Forbes Campbell—wife of the President of the Association. These premises are at 1, Wilbraham-place, Sloane-street, S.W.1, and are fitted in every way for the purposes of the Association. The façade is very quiet and dignified, and the stone mullioned windows add to the pleasing effect. The interior is entirely adequate for its purpose, and comprises on the ground floor a general office and the members' room and library, the council chamber being on the first floor, as also the Secretary's office. A feature of the Institute is the provision of a number of small rooms which members may reserve for the purpose of interviewing clients. These rooms are on the upper floors, while in the basement are extra clerical offices and a strong-room.

After Mrs. Campbell had opened the building with a silver key, a tour of inspection was made of the premises, and later Mr. R. S. Gledhill—the senior Vice-President—proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Campbell for her kind offices.

The President replied.

Annual Dinner.

Mr. W. Forbes Campbell (President) occupied the chair at the annual dinner, held at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday last, following the annual general meeting of the body. Nearly 300 members and guests were present.

Mr. W. W. Henderson proposed the toast of "The Association." After referring to the work of the officers of the Association during the past two years, he said the objects of the body, which were mainly the fostering of educational aims and aspirations, and seeking to maintain the highest traditions of the professions, and to induce new life into them, were worthy not only of the commendation of the members but also of their active support. It was not sufficient for the officers of the Association to devote their time and energies in its interests; if they were to succeed they must also be able to count on the active co-operation of all the members.

The President, in responding, said he had no hesitation in saying that for an Association of its kind they had created a record. At the time of the last annual dinner they had about 500 members; to-day they had 1,200, and many others were waiting for their applications to be dealt with by the Applications Board. In the early days of the formation of the Association they never in their fondest dreams expected that their efforts would be crowned with such success. They had endeavoured to do something for the professions to which they belonged. Their whole policy was honesty of purpose, progressive methods, endeavouring to benefit by the flaws in some of the older institutions. Why should not they, as architects, surveyors, engineers, and the building trade, progress to the extent to which many other professions and industries had developed? He thought the professions and the industry in which they were concerned could undoubtedly develop by paying strict attention to, for example, education, by avoiding the cramming system, which did not tend towards efficiency but rather the reverse. Those coming into the professions should not have to go through the same processes of education that those present had undergone. Let them try to get a system of progressive education throughout; for example, articled pupilage. If young men were not strong in particular subjects they should not be condemned but rather helped in these particular subjects. The Association was a young one, with a definite object in view, namely, to benefit from the experience of the older bodies. They wanted to try to be modern. They wanted to try to be something real. They wanted to assist their members in their various professional difficulties.

"The Other Professional Institutions" was proposed by Mr. C. H. Taylor, and responded to by Mr. H. J. Deane (President of the Institution of Structural Engineers), Mr. A. Dryland (Vice-President of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers), Mr. D. C. Fidler (President of the Society of Engineers), and Mr. Samuel Wallrock (President of the Inc. Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents).

Mr. Taylor said it was perhaps natural that the older societies should have regarded their Association with a little prejudice. But he thought by their conduct and demeanour they had shown their seniors that they had a real desire to do the right thing, and he was sure he was voicing the views of the members when he said that their aim was to bring about a close co-operation with their sister institutions; they would always welcome their suggestions and views derived from long and successful experience in the conduct of their organisations. It was only a little over two years since the Association was born, but its growth had been phenomenal. Professional men with many years of business experience had joined their ranks and assisted with their advice.

Mr. Deane said the question of education was one of the most important problems of any association, because unless there were proper qualifications they were liable to get members who were not worthy of the traditions of the body.

Mr. Dryland said he welcomed new associations because the old ones were liable to get a little moth-eaten, and the starting of new bodies would be a great spur to them. A few years ago a rival institution was started for municipal and county engineers. That acted as a great spur to the Institution he represented, and finally they swallowed it.

Mr. Wallrock said his Society came into being for exactly the same reason as the Association of Architects and Surveyors. The result was that those who had never joined any society—because they considered their reputations sufficient protection and needed no society to look after their interests—banded themselves together in order to teach the older societies that they had no monopoly of those things. He thought by now the older bodies had learnt to toe the line. The Association was recently in the same position, and his Society decided to give them all the assistance they could. The Architects' Registration Bill looked like putting the members of the Association out of business, and his Society was prepared to attack it. His Society had sent a letter to the Press stating its intention of attacking the Bill, and that brought a letter from the older institution saying that they thoroughly recognised his Society and were prepared to give it a seat on the Registration Board. But his Society refused to accept the offer, and had decided to stand by the Association because they believed that everybody ought to be able to earn his living without being registered by anybody.

The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. R. I. Tasker, M.P., and responded to by Mr. G. M. Garro-Jones, M.P.

An Antiquary's Estate.

Alderman Edward Wooler, F.S.A., of Danesmoor, Carmel-road, Darlington, who died on July 7, aged 76, left unsettled property of the gross value of £58,452, with net personalty £18,508.

Joseph Conrad Memorial.

A memorial panel in the porch of the village hall at Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, erected by friends and admirers throughout the world as a tribute to Joseph Conrad, has been unveiled by Mr. R. B. Cunninghame-Graham.

LEGAL SECTION

NOTES ON CURRENT CASES

The Rent Restriction Act, 1923.—Decontrol.

The case of Oakley *v.* Wilson, heard in May last, and upon which we gave a short note in our issue for June 3, based upon a brief report in the *Times*, is now reported in the Law Reports, 1927, 2 K.B. 279, and requires further notice than we were able to give it.

The defendant in the action had for some 18 years been the tenant of a cottage under a quarterly tenancy at a rental of £2 12s. a quarter, she paying the rates and taxes. At some date, not stated in the report, she had sub-let this cottage to one Riordan, who was in occupation at the latter part of 1925, but died on December 4, 1925. The defendant had then taken possession of the cottage and had it cleaned out, and after an interval of about ten days sub-let it to the plaintiff in this action on a weekly tenancy.

In August, 1926, some differences arose between the defendant and her sub-tenant, and she gave him notice to quit, and on October 19, 1926, a notice was served upon which a warrant for possession had been granted by the Justices under the Small Dwellings (Tenements Recovery) Act, 1838.

In December, 1926, the plaintiff brought this action in the County Court under section 3 of that Act for trespass, alleging that the defendant had not, when the warrant was granted, lawful right to the possession of the premises. This raised the question whether, in the above circumstances, the cottage had become de-controlled from the Rent Acts by virtue of section 2, subsection (1), of the Rent Act, 1923. The County Court judge had held that the defendant was the "landlord" of the premises and had come into possession under the above subsection, and therefore the action must be dismissed, but he only came to that conclusion on account of the decisions given upon the subsection, and the plaintiff appealed to a Divisional Court.

This raised the question whether a quarterly tenant such as the defendant here was, who sub-let on a weekly tenancy, could be deemed to be "the landlord" within the meaning of Section 2, subsection (1), of the Rent Act, 1923, but in argument it was not conceded that any lessee, however long the term of years might be under which he held, could be "the landlord" within the section.

The Divisional Court examined passages in the Rent Acts where these words are used, in order to ascertain the meaning to be attached to the words, being of the opinion that the same meaning should be given to the words, wherever used, unless the context otherwise indicated, and came to the conclusion that their meaning could not be limited to indicating "the owner," "freeholder," or "head landlord," and that there was nothing in the authorities, which the County Court judge had carefully and accurately reviewed, to conflict with the decision at which he had arrived, that the defendant in this case was "the landlord" within the meaning of section 2, subsection (1), of the Rent Act, 1923, and the cottage was de-controlled. Those authorities were Dunbar *v.* Smith (1926, 1 K.B. 360; *The Builder*, December 25, 1925); Catto *v.* Curry (1926, 1 K.B. 460; *The Builder*, March 12, 1926); and Doulin *v.* Parcell (1926, 43 T.L.R. 140; *The Builder*, December 31, 1926). This section has been the cause of much doubt and litigation, owing to the unsatisfactory form in which it is drafted. This case was decided under the first portion of the section, but there are two provisos to it.

The section (section 2, subsection (1)), reads: "Where the landlord of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies is in possession of the whole of the dwelling-house at the passing of this Act, or comes into possession of the whole of the dwelling-house at any time after the passing of this Act, then from and after the passing of this Act, or from and after the date when the landlord subsequently comes into possession, as the case may be, the principal Act shall cease to apply to the dwelling-house; . . ."

Dunbar *v.* Smith and this case fell within this part of the section, and show that where a tenant has sub-let a house which is a dwelling-house within the Rent Acts, and then comes into possession of that dwelling-house as a whole, meaning by this not the structure as a whole but the technical dwelling-house as created by the Rent Acts, then the dwelling-house is de-controlled.

Dunbar *v.* Smith explains this technical interpretation of the Acts. In that case a dwelling-house had been let in separate floors since before the Acts came into operation. In November, 1923, one of these floors had become vacant, and the landlord had taken possession, and at the end of 14 days had re-let it to another tenant. The County Court judge had held that the landlord must come into possession of the whole house as a structure, but the Court of Appeal held that he had obtained possession of that entity created by the Rent Acts, "a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies," and therefore the floor had become de-controlled. It should be mentioned that in Dunbar *v.* Smith, on appeal to the Divisional Court, it was suggested that the person who was treated as "the landlord" was in reality a tenant, but the Court of Appeal declined to consider this point, as it had not been taken before the County Court judge, and the person was treated by the Court as a freeholder. Thus Oakley *v.* Wilson now supplies the missing link in that case, and decides that for this portion of the section a "tenant" who has sub-let the whole premises is "the landlord."

The difficulties experienced have chiefly centred on the first proviso to this subsection, which is as follows:—"Provided that where part of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies is lawfully sub-let, and the part so sublet is also a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies, the principal Act shall not cease to apply to the part so sub-let by reason of the tenant being in or coming into possession of that part, and if the landlord is in, or comes into possession of any part not so sub-let, the principal Act shall cease to apply to that part, notwithstanding that a sub-tenant continues in, or retains possession of any other part by virtue of the principal Acts." It was pointed out by a Divisional Court in Catto *v.* Curry (*ubi sup.*) that this proviso contemplates three parties, and not only landlord and tenant; that is to say, the landlord, his tenant, called the mesne tenant, and the sub-tenant of the latter. In this case the mesne tenant (the nature of his tenancy was not stated), before the passing of the Rent Act, 1923, had sub-let two rooms on the ground floor and a bedroom on the first floor to a sub-tenant, who gave up possession after that Act came into force. The mesne tenant had entered into possession and had carried out certain repairs, and ten days later had re-let the rooms to another sub-tenant, which, it was admitted, constituted "a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applied." It was held that by reason of the proviso the de-control given by the first portion of the section does not apply to a mesne tenant who has come into possession of that part of the house sub-let by him, the reason for this being that it would lead to injustice, as control would continue between the landlord and his immediate tenant, but that tenant would become free from restriction as regards his sub-tenant.

The case of Doulin *v.* Parcell, being unreported in the Law Reports, is somewhat difficult of accurate explanation. It appears that the person there claiming de-control was a lessee under a lease for three years, dated November 24, 1922, and he had, in November, 1924, *i.e.*, after the Act of 1923, had come into force, sub-let four rooms, and in March, 1925, he had purchased the freehold, his sub-tenant still being in possession of the part sub-let. He claimed de-control, but a Divisional Court held that, the sub-tenancy being in existence, the house was not de-controlled. This case can perhaps be explained as follows:—At the time the sub-tenancy of part of the premises was created, the person granting that sub-tenancy was a mesne tenant, therefore, if he came into possession before he purchased he would be within the first part of the proviso, and as a mesne tenant his occupation did not make the principal Act cease to apply; whereas (as the fact here was), by the time he became owner then part of the house was sub-let and the latter part of the proviso applied, "and if the landlord is in or comes into possession of any part not so sub-let the principal Act shall cease to apply to that part, notwithstanding that a sub-tenant continues in or retains possession of any other part by virtue of the principal Act."

A still more difficult case is Cohen *v.* Gold (1927, 1 K.B. 865, *The Builder*, December 31, 1926). The plaintiff in that case by assignment made in June, 1913, became the holder of a lease made in 1871 for a term of 68 years which therefore would expire in 1939. In 1922 he had let the top floor to the defendant, but with the exception of this floor he had been in possession of the whole house until 1925, when he let three rooms on the ground floor to the defendant. It was admitted that these rooms constituted a separate dwelling-house for the purposes of the principal Act. The plaintiff had given the defendant notice to quit these three rooms, but the defendant set up the Rent Acts. We find the report very difficult to follow as the position as regards the rooms let on the top floor is not made clear, and we can only quote the material passages from the judgment: "The top floor of the same house was let by the plaintiff to the defendant in 1922, but the plaintiff and his family occupied and lived in the rest of the house until 1925, when he let rooms on the ground floor as a separate dwelling-house to the defendant. It has been argued that as the plaintiff, the present landlord of the three rooms, was in personal occupation of the whole house, including these three rooms, at the time of the passing of the Act, he can rely upon Section 2, subsection (1). When the plaintiff was in actual occupation of these three rooms they did not constitute a dwelling-house but only part of one and that not let separately, so that the relationship of landlord and tenant did not exist in respect of them. . . . The real question is whether the physical occupation of the house, which included these three rooms, was possession of the dwelling-house constituted by these three rooms within Section 2, subsection (1) of the Act of 1923. The Act does not apply to a case where possession by the person who is now in fact the landlord was not possession at the material time of a dwelling-house let separately, nor was possession by a landlord; and therefore there was no possession of the whole of the dwelling-house, that is at the passing of the Act of 1923. . . . The distinction between Dunbar *v.* Smith and this case is that there the landlord, after the passing of the Act of 1923, came into possession of what was already a dwelling-house within the Rent Restriction Acts, and a dwelling-house of which he was already landlord when he came into possession."

As this case is reported we find it very obscure, but the decision is reconcilable with other cases if at no time the plaintiff was in possession of the whole house, that is, if the letting of the upper floor continued and was taken into consideration, but the letting of that floor is not even mentioned in the headnote to the case. From the first passage quoted above from the judgment, however, it appears that at the time when the Act of 1923 came into force and at the time of the letting to the defendant of the ground floor the plaintiff had never been in possession of the whole house, and this would bring the decision into line with other cases.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS AND THEIR APPLICATION—XXXII

By H. V. MILNES EMERSON, A.R.I.B.A.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—(*Continued*).

Sometimes a difficulty arises in fixing the exact time when the matter of a complaint or information is received. It has been held that in a building erected beyond the general line of frontage without the consent of the Council, the matter of the complaint arose as soon as the erection of the building had begun beyond the general line of frontage, and that the six months' limit under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts commenced to run as soon as the building was so far erected as to show that it would project beyond the line of frontage. In cases where a penalty is provided for the continuance of the offence, proceedings can be commenced at any time, and such proceedings can be commenced against a person who in the first instance did not commit the offence but continues the offence, provided that such proceedings were taken in respect of the original offence within the six months. (London County Council *v.* Cross, 66 L.T. 731; Metropolitan Board of Works *v.* Anthony, 54 L.J.M.C. 39; London County Council *v.* Worley, 63 L.J.M.C. 218.)

The following decisions have been given:—

Appeals.

The time limitation commences to run from the expiration of the time during which appeal may be exercised, where the right of appeal from an apportionment has been given. (Jacobs *v.* Dodgson, 32 L.J.M.C. 113.)

The provisions for appeal from a decision of a Petty Sessional Court are as follows: Either party to the proceedings, if dissatisfied with the decision of the Petty Sessional Court, or who desires to question a conviction order or determination of such Court on the ground that it is erroneous in point of law, or is in excess of jurisdiction, can under Section 33 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, apply to the Court to state a special case, setting forth the facts of the case and the grounds on which the proceeding is questioned, and, if the Court decline to state a case, may apply to the High Court of Justice for an order requiring the case to be stated.

Where any matter under Section 120 comes before a Superior Court, no appeal will lie from the decision of the Superior Court which is empowered to exercise such power of mitigating or remitting the penalty imposed by the inferior Court or to make such order as the Court shall deem fit. (Payne *v.* Wright, 66 L.T. 146 (1892).)

Recovery of Expenses Incurred in Respect of a Dangerous Structure.

It has been held that in the case of the recovery of expenses incurred in respect of a dangerous structure, the time limit of six months commences from the date of the demand for payment and not from the time of the completion of the work. (Labalmondiere *v.* Addison, 28 L.J.M.C. 25 (1858).)

Temporary Structure.

Where a temporary structure had been erected contrary to the Metropolis Management and Building Amendment Act, 1882, such offence was held to be continuous and proceedings could be taken within six months during the time which it continued to exist, *i.e.*, proceedings could be commenced at any time. (Metropolitan Board of Works *v.* Anthony, 54 L.J.M.C. 39 (1884).)

New Streets.

For commencing to lay out a new street without proper notice it was held that the time limitation of six months commenced from the date of giving notice to the District Surveyor for the erection of a building situated on the side of the street. (Metropolitan Board of Works *v.* Lathey, 40 J.P. 245 (1885).)

Line of Frontage.

In the case of building beyond the general line of buildings, it has been held that the time limitation commences to run from the date of commencement to erect a building beyond the line, and not from the date of the certificate. (Paddington Vestry *v.* Snow, 45 L.T. 475 (1881); L.C.C. *v.* Cross, 66 L.T. 731 (1892).)

With respect to the erection of an illuminated sign beyond the general line of buildings contrary to section 73, subsection 8, it was held that the date at which the sign was completely fixed to the building was the date from which the time limitation of six months commenced. (This, of course, would prevent any person fixing part of the sign to the premises and completing same beyond the frontage line after the six months had expired.) (Hull *v.* L.C.C., 64 L.T. 160 (1901).)

Buildings on Low-lying Land.

In this case it was held that it could not be ascertained whether the building came under Part XI, section 122, until the buildings had been completed, such buildings being drained into a sewer that was liable to become so fully charged at times of flood or moderate rainfall as to prevent the sewage passing into the main L.C.C. sewer. Therefore, the time limitation would commence to run from the completion and not the commencement of the building. (Ellis *v.* L.C.C., 9 L.T. 206 (1904).)

District Surveyor's Fees.

It has been held that the case of the recovery of fees from the builder or owner by the District Surveyor, the time limit commenced from the date of delivery of a bill of fees to the builder or owner, as required by section 157, subsection 2, which states that: "If any such builder, owner or occupier refuses to pay the said fees, they may be recovered in a summary manner on its being shown to the satisfaction of the Court that a proper bill specifying the amount of the fees was delivered to him or sent to him in a registered letter, addressed to his last known residence." (Corbett *v.* Badger, 84 L.T. 602 (1901).)

Section 167.—Any proceedings taken by a District Surveyor may be continued by his duly appointed deputy or successor in the office.

Note.—The District Surveyor has, under section 142, the power to appoint a deputy.

Section 168.—Where jurisdiction is by this Act given to a County Court, that Court may settle the time and manner of executing any work or of doing any other thing, and may put the parties to the case upon such terms as respects the execution of the work as the Court thinks fit:

Provided that any person shall have the same right of appeal from any decision of a County Court in any matter in which jurisdiction is given to such Court by this Act as he would have under the County Courts Act, 1888, from any decision of such Court in any matter.

Note.—The judge of a County Court can, under section 94, settle the amount payable by the building owner before commencing any work, in the case of any difference between the parties, and under section 91 he can entertain an appeal to settle any difference between the surveyors appointed by the building and adjoining owners.

Under the County Courts Act, 1888, section 120 enacts that if any party in any action or matter shall be dissatisfied with the determination or direction of the judge in point of law or equity, or upon the admission or rejection of any evidence, the party aggrieved by the judgment, direction, decision, or order of the Judge may appeal from the same to the High Court, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be for the time being provided by the rules of the Supreme Court regulating the proceedure on appeals from inferior Courts to the High Court.

Section 169.—Notwithstanding anything in any other Act, one-half of all penalties recovered by the Council under this Act shall be paid to the Council. Provided that it shall be lawful for any Court by whom any penalty is imposed under this Act to direct that the whole or part thereof shall be applied in or towards payment of the costs of the proceedings.

Note.—Under the Interpretation Act, 1889, section 2, subsection 2, the Council, if a "party aggrieved," is entitled to any forfeiture or penalty payable to a "party aggrieved."

ILLUSTRATIONS

(*Continued from page* 651.)

Cottenham Park Wesleyan Sunday School.

This building is now in course of erection and forms a complete Sunday School adjoining the church. The accommodation consists of a large main hall with classrooms on either side. This hall also has a gallery at the entrance end. In addition to the main hall there are separate departments for the juniors and primary, each self-contained with assembly lobbies and lavatories. A church parlour, library and kitchen are also provided. On the first floor is a large room for seniors and two other rooms for boys and girls. The building generally is in red brick with artificial stone dressings, the roof in red tiles and flats in asphalt.

The architects are Messrs. H. F. Murrell and R. M. Pigott, of 44, Bedford-row, London, W.C.1, the contractors being Messrs. H. Somerford and Son, of Clapham. The subcontractors were as follows:—Emerson and Norris, Ltd., and W. Baxter Elliott, artificial stone; the Aston Construction Co., Ltd., steelwork; H. J. Cash and Co., Ltd., heating and electric light; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., Croydon, steel windows and lead glazing; the Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., sanitary goods; James Hill and Co., Ltd., ironmongery, etc.

New Altar and Reredos, King's Weigh House Church.

The new reredos at the King's Weigh House Church, Mayfair, has been designed by Mr. A. E. Henderson, F.S.A., L.R.I.B.A., to be in harmony with the existing oak work and terra-cotta architecture of the church, for the Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D., and Church Committee. The architect has adopted a refined Byzantine style, but instead of using marble as the Byzantines would have done, he has adapted the style to English oak. Every detail was carefully studied and drawn out full size and a complete cartoon fitted in place before work was commenced. The joiners and carvers were Messrs. John Garlick, Ltd., Cadogan Works, Chelsea. The angels were modelled by Mr. Alan G. Wyon, and the cross candlesticks were designed and executed by Mr. H. Farmer, as also the painting and gilding on the reredos.

Halifax Equitable Building Society's Premises, Bournemouth.

These premises, which were illustrated in our last issue, are at 103, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth. The street façade is of white Sicilian marble and cast bronze, and the windows have bronze and electro-copper glazing. The internal fittings, wall panelling and joinery are in quartered and veneered walnut and the floors in black and white marble.

The general contractor was Mr. W. A. Fussell, of Bournemouth, and the following were sub-contractors:—Hampshire Shopfitting Co., Southbourne, Hants, walnut fittings; Mr. F. P. Waltho, Wolverhampton, bronze work; Messrs. Lips, Ltd., of London, strong-room.

Mr. H. R. Collins, F.R.I.B.A., was the architect.

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

May we appeal to our correspondents to submit their queries on paper of a size easily filed, and written as legibly as possible, or, better still, in typewriting!—Ed.

Non-slip Preparation.

Sir,—Do you know of any "non-slip" preparation that can be applied to new red quarry floors?

Ankle.

Damp Chimney Breast.

Sir,—Could any of your readers suggest a cure for a damp chimney breast, the flues of which come up on the outside of the building. There are three flues, one from the basement, which is the only one used, the others from sitting-room and bedroom. The dampness shows on the breast in the bedroom, just below the picture-rail, and is worst where the flue, which is used, passes up the breast. The dampness has been there some years, and the stack was pointed ten months ago in cement and coated with oil and varnish, and the stack and pots thoroughly overhauled.

Nonplussed.

Sound-deadening.

Sir,—Can you give me any advice on how to quieten my flat? The least movement or footfall in the rooms overhead can very plainly be heard. Any suggested remedy, with approximate cost, etc., would be appreciated

E. S.

Teak Tops in Chemical Laboratories.

Sir,—Can any reader tell me what is the best finish for teak tops in chemical laboratories, and if there is any preparation which will prevent the staining of the teak tops?

H. Munro Cautley.

Ownership of Documents.

Sir,—On leaving a position, is a clerk of works justified in carrying away copies of plans, etc., that he made on his own tracing paper for his own use? Also, can the architect demand that he hands over his note-books, diary, letter-book, and report of tests that he made of the materials, etc., delivered on the job, during his period of employment? The said books were provided by the clerk of works, and not paid for by the building owner. Is there any reported case on this point? There was no copyright in the plans.

Lancashire.

Setting up Centrolinead.

[Reply to "X.Y.Z.," October 21.]

Sir,—I have probably set up as many perspectives in my time as most men who have not specialised entirely on perspective drawing, and have tried nearly all the theoretical methods of setting up the centrolinead, but have found my own method to be the quickest and most simple to understand. This is, to draw a skeleton plan and sketch to one-eighth the full size of the finished sketch and determine thereon the vanishing points on both, and draw one raking line to each point which will come outside the drawing board on the finished sketch. It is easy to set up this raking line to scale on the full-size sketch and without actually finding the actual distant vanishing point. Next lay the centrolinead on the horizon and put in pins at equal distances from the horizon. Try this on the raking line and readjust the pins till it agrees. With experience it is possible to arrive at the correct positions with very little trial and error work, and I am quite convinced it is the speediest method.

Practick.

Cost of Houses per Foot Cube.

[Reply to "V. L. B.," October 21.]

Sir,—It may be of interest to know that in one district of the Home Counties a very good class of house is being put up for 1s. 3d. per foot, viz., houses of from £2,500 to £3,000, with central heating, etc., and good cottage work for 1s. I believe myself that these prices represent an excellent profit to any builder with a good organisation, and that prices will soon fall considerably lower when the builder's "good old days" are passed, not forgetting the subsidy. The experience of practitioners in other districts would make very interesting reading.

Home Counties.

Cleaning Old Bricks.

[Reply to "Restoration," October 21.]

Sir,—A labourer should be capable of cleaning about 200 bricks per hour if the mortar thereon is reasonably loose. A fair price for executing this operation and stacking should not exceed 10s. per thousand. There is no doubt that a great number of handsome old facing bricks are crushed up for aggregate on account of the fallacy that it costs as much as buying new. Sometimes this is, no doubt, true, but generally speaking, it is a thoroughly practical proposition to conserve them for re-use.

Waste Not.

Sir,—Two or three years ago we had a quotation for cleaning and stacking 110,000 old bricks at the rate of 27s. 6d. per thousand. These bricks were from an old warehouse built in lime mortar. It does not pay to clean bricks built in cement mortar.

Readers.

Making-up Roads.

Sir,—Can you inform me whether or not the Government has ever laid it down as a ruling, with reference to subsidy houses, that £30 will adequately cover the cost of paving the carriageway for an ordinary frontage?

S. J. P.

[It is not within the province of the Government to give such a ruling as that mentioned. The question of making-up roads is mainly one for local authorities, and the cost of such work is likely to vary in different localities.—Ed.]

Gauging Mortar.

[Reply to "Strength," October 21.]

Sir,—I know of no records of the actual relative strength of lime mortar and gauged mortar, but I recently saw demolished some work executed a few years ago, which had been built in gauged mortar, and it had all the characteristics of cement mortar, and appeared to be extremely tenacious; in fact, it was found in innumerable cases that the bricks break rather than the joints part. I am quite satisfied that the results of gauging mortar are nothing but good, and the expense over ordinary lime mortar quite trifling.

Gaugit.

Loamy Sand.

[Reply to "Youth," October 21.]

Sir,—Sharp sand is at its best if clean, but if it is not sharp, as in sandpits near the seashore, which have probably at some time been part of the shore, though now free of salt, the sand is so smooth that it has little tenacity in the mortar, and in such cases a little loam does actually help it and is no detriment as compared with the poor sand used alone, though it is not so good then as where sharp sand is obtainable. A better way of helping it is to gauge the lime mortar with cement.

Sandy.

Brick Fireplaces.

[Reply to "Ancient," October 21.]

Sir,—It is best to put fire lumps or firebricks to the backs of the fireplaces where the heat is concentrated, but the hobs, surrounds and hearths can be done in ordinary sand-faced bricks without risk of flying.

Architect.

EXHIBITION NOTES

Countryside Sketches.

The little exhibition of countryside sketches by T. Raffles Davison now being held in the Galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects will, we may hope, attract not only those who are familiar with Mr. Davison's charming and characteristic work in pastel and pen and ink, but members of the general public who are beginning to take an interest in the question of the preservation of our beautiful countryside. Until recently rural England was not known to many, but the increasing use of the motor-car, while in some ways a menace, has at least familiarised us with many of our villages which are still unspoilt and with coast and pastoral scenery with which we need fear no comparison. The interest which is being aroused should be stimulated by those who visit Mr. Davison's exhibition. The seventy or eighty subjects which are shown are in no sense elaborate or highly finished works, but they are all accurate records of what has appealed to an artist who has an instinct for selection of subject as well as the art to seize the pictorial note and with delicacy of handling which give to his subjects a special charm. The composition of these sketches is most pleasing, and for the most part they are not mere suggestions, nor do they depend for their success on any tricks of draughtsmanship: on the contrary, they are faithful records of some typical pieces of our beautiful countryside, and should be seen by all who are interested in its preservation.

Shagreen and Silverwork.

At the Three Shields Gallery, 8, Holland-street, Kensington, there is at the present time an exhibition of silverwork showing much refinement of craftsmanship and design. Paul Cooper is an artist as well as a craftsman, and the two things are by no means inevitably joined together, and the examples of his work brought together in this pleasant little gallery sustain his reputation for the always conscientious and delicate charm of his work. Not that we would suggest the exhibits to be all equally good, or of the same importance. The use made of picked pieces of skin of natural colour deftly combined, in addition to the use of the traditional green shagreen, gives variety and interest to the examples. If we have to find a criticism, which in no way affects the general high quality of the work, it is in a certain disparity of treatment between the ornament of the locks and the treatment employed elsewhere. It would benefit the ornament were it a shade less naturalistic and included more severity of design. No. 50, big oblong box, natural skin, is very successful. Nos. 70 and 74 are two others which are to be much admired. No. 92 shows silver fruit-dishes inlaid with mother of pearl; and No. 110, pot-pourri jar; the former raised on stems supporting the silver dishes ornamented in the way described, and the latter with its well-designed perforated top, should be noticed, as also some circular boxes of shagreen and a fine chalice. Among the jewellery and small metal examples are many ingeniously wrought and of good design. In this artist's work we feel the hand of an accomplished craftsman, cunning in the use of his materials, and able to shape them into forms of beauty. The exhibition closed on October 27.

At the same gallery are to be seen some agreeable studies of roses in oil by F. Ernest Jackson, which show appreciation in their treatment. Though literal rather than suggestive, they are good examples of this artist's thorough workmanship. If they have not the perfume, the royalty of the rose is none the less finely portrayed. Imagination is the only insight into the deepest secrets of form which is seen with the "inward" eye. But these small studies are well worth possessing, and have their own character, though lacking the romance with which Fantin Latour could invest a flower.

THE BUILDING TRADE

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

The Unemployment Insurance Bill now introduced consists of but fourteen clauses, and it is accompanied by a Memorandum which indicates the paragraphs in the unanimous Report of the Blanesburgh Committee containing the recommendations upon which the Bill is founded.

Clause 1 provides "An insured contributor who is unemployed shall, if he proves that the statutory conditions are fulfilled in his case and if he is not disqualified under the Unemployment Insurance Acts for the receipt of benefit, be entitled, subject to the provisions of those Acts, to receive benefit." This clause, with certain repeals set out in the Fifth Schedule, is intended to carry out the recommendation contained in Par. 67 of the Report: "We have accepted the principle advocated on all sides that extended benefit as such shall disappear. Under our proposals there will be only one kind of benefit. To that benefit the contributor, if he complies with the conditions, shall be entitled according to these conditions."

Clause 2 adopts the recommendation of the Committee contained in paragraph 58 of the Report in that it creates an intermediate class of insured persons between men and women and boys and girls, viz., young men and women between the ages of 18 and 21, with new rates of contribution and benefit. The rates of benefit for all classes we will consider together, but first we may refer to Clause 3.

In paragraph 64 of their Report the Committee stated that their scheme for permanent Unemployment Insurance as regards contributions and benefit were calculated on the basis of a trade cycle over a period of from 10 to 15 years, but as it was impossible to predict whether the scheme would commence at a time when unemployment was light or heavy to obviate the accumulation of either a surplus or a deficit there should be an actuarial inquiry into the state of the Fund every five years. Sub-Clause 3 carries out this suggestion. "The Minister shall once at least in every five years, and if he thinks proper so to do, may at shorter intervals, cause an investigation to be made in such manner as the Treasury may approve into the financial position of the unemployment fund and the Minister shall lay before Parliament a report of any investigation made under this section."

Rates of Benefit.

It is important to observe that this Bill is not to come into force, except as otherwise expressly provided, until April 19, 1928 (Clause 14 (5)). The rates of benefit are dealt with in Clause 4 and the Third Schedule. The recommendations of the Committee as regards rates of benefit have been adopted. That is to say, the weekly rate for men is to be 17s. instead of 18s., for women 15s. (unchanged); but the rate in respect of an adult dependant is raised from 5s. to 7s.

In respect of dependent children the rate is 2s. as at present.

The rates for young men aged 18 to 21 is to be 10s. and for young women 8s. Boys aged 16 to 18s., 6s. in place of 7s. 6d., and girls of the same age, 5s. in place of 6s. This follows the table in the Report in paragraph 58.

These rates are to come into force April 19, 1928 (Clause 4), but as regards the new class of young persons the rates of benefit will not come into force until the insurance year July, 1928 (Clause 2), but between the commencement of this Bill (April 19, 1928) and July 5 they will be entitled to the same rate as persons who have attained 21 years (Clause 4).

Rates of Contributions.

The Bill appears to make no changes in the rate of contribution by employed persons except in the case of the new class created by Clause 2, the young men and women of 18 to 20, so for the purposes of comparison we take the rates as laid down in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1925, which we believe are the rates in force, and place them in juxtaposition with those recommended by the Committee, but in doing this it must be explained that the Committee laid down two scales of rates, first the normal and then a rate which should be put in force until the debt on the fund was liquidated and thus the present rates must be compared with the latter scale.

	Present Rate.	Committee's Rate.	Rate in Bill.
Men	7	6	—
Women	6	4	—
Young Men, 18 to 20	—	5	6
Young Women	—	3½	5
Boys, 16 to 18 ...	3½	—	2½
Girls	3	—	2

An exact comparison is not possible, for the Committee's figures as we have shown above, relate to the deficiency period or "extended period," whereas the present rate will be reduced to some persons if the extended period continues after January 1, 1928 (see Schedule II, Part II, Act of 1925), and the figures given in the Bill which relate to the new class are to continue until the expiration of the extended period as defined in Section 4 of the Act of 1925 (see Clause 2 (2)).

It may be said here that the Bill does not touch the Government contribution except that in the Second Schedule the rates on which the Government contribution are to be calculated for the new class of young persons is given as 5¼d. for a young man and 3¾d. for a young woman. The rates on which the contribution in respect of other persons is calculated will be found in the Economy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1926, Schedule II.

Dependants.

The Bill is drafted by reference to sections of previous Acts which are amended in a piecemeal fashion, so the effect is not always easily found out, but it appears that the recommendations of the Committee that dependant benefit should not be payable to a woman living with a man but not married to him unless there are dependent children, but that it should be payable in respect of a mother though unmarried, and in respect of a widowed stepmother and a mother whose husband is disabled from work, and to either a man or woman who has residing with him or her a female person who has the care of dependent children, have been adopted in Clause 4 subclause (2).

Conditions for Receipt of Benefit.

Clause 5 subclause (1) adopts the recommendation of the Committee that not less than 30 contributions shall have been paid in respect of an insured contributor in respect of the two years immediately preceding the date on which the application is made. But by Clause 5 subclause (5) an exception is made in the case of disabled ex-Service men who prove that the non-fulfilment of this first condition is due to disability contracted in the war, when 15 contributions will serve for qualification. Some such modification as this was recommended by the Committee in the Report (par. 164). There are provisions as to the transitional period, on this Bill coming into force, in Clause 12. Another provision recommended by the Committee in par. 85 finds a place in Clause 5 subclause (4) which provides that if an applicant proves he was unable to comply with the condition requiring 30 contributions in respect of the two years immediately preceding his application owing to some specific disease or to bodily or mental disablement the periods of incapacity thus caused shall increase the period, but so that the whole does not exceed three years.

The Committee laid great stress on the fact that applicants should be "genuinely" seeking work, and we should have liked to see how the amendments introduced conduce to this end, but as the Bill is drawn its effect can only be ascertained by numerous references to, and amendments made, in many sections of the Unemployment Insurance Acts and the Memorandum is not a very efficient guide to its provisions, so space will not permit of our doing this, and we can only notice one provision under this heading. Clause 5 subclause (2) (ii) provides "After the lapse of such an interval from the date on which an insured contributor becomes unemployed as, in the circumstances of the case is reasonable, employment shall not be deemed to be unsuitable by reason only that it is employment of a kind other than employment in the usual occupation of the insured contributor, if it is employment at a rate of wage not lower, and on conditions not less favourable, than those generally observed by agreement between associations of employers and employees, or, failing any such agreement, than those generally recognised by good employers." This provision is the result of a recommendation contained in general terms in paragraph 95 of the Report.

The Trade Dispute Disqualification.

In an article in our issue for May 6 we set out at some length the recommendations of the Committee on the Trade Disputes disqualification (pars. 130-140). It involves consideration of several statutes, and we cannot set out the whole matter here, but Clause 6 of the Bill appears to have carried out the two concrete recommendations of the Committee in the following amendment of Section 4, subsection (1), of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924. That section as now amended will read: "Subsection (1) of Section 8 of the principal Act" (1920) "(which imposes a disqualification for the receipt of benefit during a stoppage of work) shall not apply in any case in which the insured contributor proves that he is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work and that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers *of which immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage is taking place any of whom* are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute." The words in italics are those introduced by the Bill and the remaining portion of the section is repealed. The recommendations of the Committee were directed to confining the disqualification to grades and classes involved in disputes at the actual premises where the insured person was employed (see par. 138), and the words now inserted carry out their recommendation, whilst as regards the last portion of the section now to be repealed the Committee considered it prejudicial to industrial stability as discouraging long-time agreements and collective bargaining (see pars. 139 and 140).

The latter portion of the section, now to be repealed, is as follows:—"Or that the stoppage is due to an employer acting in a manner so as to contravene the terms or provisions of any agreement exist-

ing between a group of employers where the stoppage takes place, or of a national agreement, to either of which the employers and employees are contracting parties." The full reasoning of the Committee was set out by us in our former article.

We may conclude this very imperfect notice of this Bill with one illustration as to the difficulty of tracing the Committee's recommendations in its provisions. In paragraph 159 of the Report the Committee pointed out that hardships arose where a man accepted part-time employment when out of regular employment and thus lost his benefit, and one illustration was given: If a man acts as cinema attendant or porter and has always done so in addition to his regular employment he can, on losing his regular employment, draw benefit though still continuing this part-time occupation; but as the law now stands it is otherwise where he has not engaged in part-time employment before losing his regular work, and the Committee suggested this should be remedied.

This suggestion is adopted in the Bill as follows in Clause 5 subclause (1) (*c*): "Section 7 of the principal Act shall be amended as follows: 'in paragraph (*a*) of subsection (2) for the words "has ordinarily been followed" there shall be substituted the words "could ordinarily have been followed."'"

This effects the object desired by the Committee but affords an excellent example of the difficulty of tracing the recommendations in the Bill. With this amendment the section will read: "A person shall not be deemed to be unemployed on any day on which he is following any occupation from which he derives any remuneration or profit, unless that occupation could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment and the remuneration received therefrom in respect of that day does not exceed 3s. 4d., or where the remuneration is payable in respect of a period longer than a day, the remuneration does not on the daily average exceed that amount."

The report of the Committee outlined in plain language a Permanent Unemployment Insurance Scheme which, with other amendments suggested in the law, could be easily followed and understood, and it is to be regretted that the exigencies of drafting these suggestions into a great number of existing statutes must inevitably prevent the scheme being presented in the Bill in an intelligible form. To follow the Bill the closest study of the existing statutes is required, as we have shown, and such Bills as these cannot be followed by ordinary persons, and when they come to be considered in Parliament it is to be doubted whether the majority of Members have time to master their intricacies. We suggest that a very much more complete Memorandum should accompany this Bill than that at present available.

Lectures and Demonstrations in Smoke Inspection.

In connection with the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, which came into operation on July 1, the Ministry of Health in their Circular 759 suggested that the officials responsible for the abatement of smoke nuisances should be specially qualified and that there should be special courses of training. In 1912 the Royal Sanitary Institute established an examination qualifying for the post of smoke inspector, and in order to assist candidates who are preparing for this examination they have arranged for a course of ten lectures covering the syllabus of the examination and for practical demonstrations at works illustrating the management and working of different types of furnaces. Particulars of the lectures may be obtained on application to 90, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1.

An Engineer's Estate.

Mr. C. L. S Isler, of Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, and of C. Isler and Co., artesian well engineers, of Bear-lane, S.E., who died on September 20, left £20,262.

POINTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT—III.

NOTICES TO QUIT—(*Continued*).

In our observations upon tenancies for parts of a year we have had incidentally to allude to tenancies from year to year, but we must refer to yearly tenancies more particularly.

Tenancies from Year to Year.

A tenancy may be created "for one year" or "for one year certain," but that is not a tenancy from year to year and it will terminate without any notice to quit (Cobb *v.* Stokes, 1807, 8 East 358). A tenancy from year to year may be created either by the use of such words as "from year to year," or, as we have shown in our earlier articles, it may be implied from the general terms of the agreement such as where the rent is stated to be at so much a year (King *v.* Eversfield, 1897, 2 Q.B. 475), even though it is to be paid in quarterly payments.

In a tenancy from year to year where no special terms as to notice are inserted in the agreement it is terminable by six months' notice expiring at a date corresponding with that on which the tenancy commenced. But if the agreement provides for less than six months being given in the notice to determine the tenancy the notice to quit must expire with the termination of any year of the tenancy (Lewis *v.* Baker, 1906, 2 K.B. 599).

But in a tenancy from year to year the tenancy cannot be determined within the first year. This is shown in the case Mayo *v.* Joyce (1920, 1 K.B. 824; *The Builder*, March 26, 1920). There by the tenancy agreement premises were let at a rent of £60 per annum, payable on the usual quarter days, and it was provided "The tenancy shall commence on September 1, 1918, to continue from year to year until determined by three calendar months' notice to quit which may be given on either side and at any time irrespective of dates fixed hereunder for the payment of rent." On April 29, 1919, the landlord gave the tenant notice to quit which would expire August 2, 1919. A Divisional Court held that the agreement created a yearly tenancy which was to exist for one year certain and then to continue until determined by notice to quit "at any time," those words being inserted to make it clear that the notice need not expire on a date corresponding with that on which the tenancy commenced or on one of the days on which the rent was to be paid, but they did not permit of the tenancy being determined before the end of the first year and the notice was therefore bad.

This case follows the principle adopted in an earlier case, Soames *v.* Nicholson (1902, 1 K.B. 157), where a tenancy had subsisted for some years. There by an agreement of tenancy the premises were let "from May 1, 1895, at a yearly rent of £40 payable by equal payments every three months in advance if required on May 1, August 1, November 1, and February 1, in each year. . . . Subject to three months' notice on either side *at any time* to terminate the agreement." On January 24, 1901, the landlord had given the tenant notice to quit on April 25, 1901. A Divisional Court held that although the general rule was that a yearly tenancy can only be put an end to by a notice expiring at a date corresponding to that of its commencement, yet if the parties choose they can stipulate that the tenancy shall be determined at any time, and as they had done so the notice was good.

Holding Over.

It may be convenient to point out here that there is another way in which a tenant may become a tenant from year to year, and that is where after the termination of an existing agreement or lease he holds over without entering into any fresh agreement, both parties consenting to accept the relationship of landlord and tenant on those terms. Perhaps this is most clearly stated by the Court of Appeal in the case Dougal *v.* McCarthy (1893, 1 Q.B. 736), where Lord Esher said that it is a question for the jury whether the facts imply consent of both parties, but suggested that the mere holding over of a tenant would be sufficient to imply his consent unless he made some statement inconsistent with his remaining on as tenant. If a tenant remains on without saying anything, that is to say, if the consent of both parties is proved or thus implied, then he holds as tenant from year to year on the terms of the old lease so far as those terms are consistent with a tenancy from year to year (see Dougal *v.* McCarthy). A demand for or acceptance of rent on the terms of the expired lease or agreement would confirm, the implication of the intention of the parties (see the above case). As to the covenants imposed under the original lease which will apply in such cases we shall deal with this hereafter.

When a tenant holds over and a tenancy from year to year is implied, there may in certain cases be a difficulty in determining when the notice to quit must be given. A recent case, Croft *v.* W. F. Blay (1919, 1 Ch. 277; *The Builder*, July 25, 1919), illustrates this difficulty. There an agreement of tenancy, dated November 15, 1915, provided that the premises should be let "for the term of one year and an eighth of another year at the yearly rent of £40, payable quarterly on the usual quarter days, the first payment to be for the half quarter ending December 25." This is not an unusual arrangement when the tenancy begins in mid-quarter. The tenant held over after the expiration of the term on December 25, 1916, and rent was accepted for the next quarter ending Lady Day, 1917, but on June 3, 1917, the landlord gave the tenant notice to quit at Christmas, 1917. The tenant refused to accept this notice, contending that the tenancy commenced on November 11, and the proper notice would be six months before November 11, and the following statement of the law, which first appeared in Cole on Ejectment, but which has since been repeated in text-books, was relied upon. "Generally speaking, an implied tenancy from year to year created by the payment and acceptance of rent after the end or determination of a previous term will be deemed to have commenced at the same time of year as the original term, and notice should be given accordingly, and this rule prevails even when the original term did not cease at the same time of year at which it commenced." The Court of Appeal held that there was no such rule as that laid down in the closing part of the above quotation, the tendency of the cases being to show that where rent was payable on one of the usual quarter days the yearly tenancy should be treated as commencing or ending from one of the usual quarter days, unless there was some express provision in the agreement or lease contrary to any such presumption.

In this case it must be observed there was a provision in the agreement as to the rent, making the half-quarter's rent payable at the next quarter day, but presumably, if the tenancy had commenced on some date between quarter days, and the agreement had contained no reference as to quarter days leaving the rent to be paid at three monthly periods, then the tenancy would have been presumed to commence from the date named.

We have shown above, in the case of Mayo *v.* Joyce, that where a yearly tenancy is created the tenancy cannot be determined within the first year, and the same principle applies where the term granted is a certain period exceeding a year. Thus in Brooke *v.* Searle (1912, 1 Ch. 610) the demise was "for two years certain, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives a three-months' notice to determine the tenancy," and it was

held that the lease was not determinable at the end of the two years, but only determinable by a notice expiring at the end of the third or any subsequent year; thus, in fact, it was a lease for at least three years.

Similarly, in W. Davis & Son *v.* Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank (1914, 1 Ch. 522), where by a lease dated February 21, 1911, premises were demised for a term of five years from March 25, 1911, at a rent to be paid quarterly on the usual quarter days, and it was provided, "After the expiration of the first three years . . . if the lessee shall desire to determine this lease and shall give to the lessors six calendar months' notice in writing of such desire, such notice to determine on any quarter day . . . then, and immediately on the expiration of such notice, this present demise shall cease and be void." It was held, on the authority of Gardner *v.* Ingram (1889, 61 L.T. 729), that the earliest date on which the tenancy could be determined was September 29, 1914, and a notice given to determine the tenancy on June 24, 1914, was bad. In Gardner *v.* Ingram the terms of the lease were much the same, except that it was provided that the six months' notice must expire on the quarter day corresponding to that on which the tenancy commenced, and thus, in that case, it was held that a tenancy of at least four years was created.

Notices to Quit by Purchasers.

We may conclude this article with a reference to two points not mentioned in our previous observations as to notices to quit. In an Irish decision, Braham *v.* McIlwaine (1918, I.R. 353), it was held that a purchaser in the open market cannot give a notice to quit to a tenant who is in occupation of the lands purchased, in his own name, between the payment of the purchase money and the execution of the conveyance, and in such circumstances the notice should be signed by both vendor and purchaser, or by the purchaser as the expressly authorised agent of the vendor. The converse principle was also laid down in the English Courts in the case Raffety *v.* Schofield (1897, 1 Ch. 937), as follows: "As between the vendor and purchaser of a property which at the date of the contract is in the occupation of a tenant, the purchaser is, generally speaking, entitled to have the property preserved pending completion in its existing state, and the vendor would not only not be entitled as against the purchaser's desire to determine the tenancy, but if he did determine it he would be liable to the purchaser for any loss thereby accruing."

Parties to Notices to Quit.

Attention has to be paid to the terms of the agreement enabling tenants to give notice of their intention to quit. In Humphrey *v.* Wrenbury (1909, 1 Ch. 244) it was decided that where a lease contained a proviso enabling the "lessees" to determine the lease by notice, a notice given by one of two lessees will not, in the absence of evidence of authority from the other lessee, or of circumstances from which the Court can infer such authority, be effectual to determine the lease.

The New Subsidy House.

The Ministry of Health, it is stated, are watching closely the cost of building houses since the subsidy was reduced on October 1. At Nottingham houses have now been approved that will cost £332 each. These are of the same type of house that cost in 1925/26 in contracts in the city £540 to £600 each. At Leeds it is believed that economies may be effected by erecting cottage flats. These are to be built in blocks, and the estimated cost is £300, apart from the cost of site works and streets. In order to encourage a further drop in prices the Ministry is insisting that local authorities should fix as the maximum selling price of subsidy houses built by private builders £550 instead of £600 as last year.

WARMING OF CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

SIR,—You published in your issue for September 30 an article recommending steam heat and more particularly referring to churches only requiring heat on Sundays. The article particularly recommended vacuum heating for quickly raising heat in such cases.

In case anyone should be led astray by such remarks may I briefly point out, first, that sudden heating after the manner described is the chief cause of cold draughts down the centre of the nave, and, secondly, that the only churches used once weekly are village churches, and even were electricity available for the vacuum pump, the writer can never have met the typical village verger or he would not advise a vacuum steam installation. I never saw a clean, tidy, cared-for village church boiler-house, and the damp would destroy any vacuum pump.

I was called in recently to report upon a defective church heating installation, and found that the flues of the sectional boiler had not been swept for two years, and, of course, last winter's ashes were still on the grate.

Your next article in the same issue, written by A. W. B., starts off with the extraordinary statement that the heating of buildings by exhaust steam has not received the attention it deserves, and he describes in considerable detail methods which have been in daily use for forty years or more, in hundreds—I might say thousands—of buildings, and his illustrations of pipe work are such as we continually had on our drawing-boards thirty years ago, and, unless I am much mistaken, long before the firm whose fittings he recommends were selling goods in this country.

S. WHITMORE ROBINSON.

[***We have communicated with the writers of the two articles referred to and give their replies herewith.—ED.]

SIR,—The statements made by your correspondent would lead one to think that the title of my article was "The Warming of VILLAGE Churches," instead of the title under which it appeared. I had not the village church in mind; such edifices, being usually small, are not difficult to warm; in fact, many of them are quite comfortably warmed, in spite of the fact that the heating apparatus may be of a rather old type. Certainly I do NOT refer to the *sudden* heating of any building. Cold draughts have been overcome by warming the upper volume of air by overhead heating surface in churches that were not warmed suddenly and not very quickly. The actual cure of a trouble is the thing connected with it which matters most.

In the article I do not recommend steam, vapour, or vacuum installations for warming village churches; I would only recommend such installations for such buildings as cathedrals, abbeys, and those churches in towns which, whilst rather extensive, are not warmed for the less important services of the week.

Let me give two instances of unsatisfactory warming by hot water — numerous others could be given. One of our largest cathedrals is heated by a battery of hot-water boilers; in the colder months of the year, after first lighting the fires in the boilers, it takes a full week to get the huge building as warm as it is possible to get it by the means available; and not the most enthusiastic admirer could ever claim that it is satisfactorily warmed, and the down-draughts of cold air are uncomfortable and annoying.

Instance No. 2.—The preacher at one of the best-known churches in the south-west district of London said to me last winter, "This church is supposed to be warmed by hot water, but it never is warm!" Since your correspondent claims that cold draughts are caused by sudden heating, will he please state how many places of worship in this country are heated suddenly? He seems to have overlooked the fact that I referred to *down* draughts from overhead.

It is not possible in a short article, nor in a text-book, to mention types of apparatus that are suitable for each separate building; this is a matter to which the capable engineer applies his judgment. I should no more think of advising that a steam- or vacuum-heating apparatus be installed in a village church than I should think of advising a small jobbing builder to purchase an expensive motor lorry when a small hand-truck would be much better and cheaper for his requirements.

I must point out that I do not "particularly recommend" vacuum for any small church. In the article I state that it is now possible to guarantee *noiseless steam heating*, which is a matter of the very first importance in a church, or any building that is used for public speaking." I mention a number of other advantages, all of which hold good. If your correspondent reads the article carefully he will find that I recommend a vacuum pump for buildings *several stories high*. How does he class such buildings with a small church? I fully agree with your correspondent's statement that the heating boilers of many village churches are badly neglected; such troubles are not unknown to me.

We are a conservative nation, and rather inclined to stick to the methods used by former generations. But a visit to the United States convinced me that their places of assembly are much better warmed than is the case generally in Britain, and in America steam as a heating agent is in almost universal use.

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE.

SIR,—Your correspondent makes a rather tall statement when he claims that there are thousands of exhaust steam-heating plants in this country. Had he mentioned where a dozen such installations are in actual operation, his statement would have been far more convincing. But even supposing that a great number of such installations are in operation; there are still a far greater number of buildings where exhaust steam-heating could be installed, with the result that the employer would profit, and the worker would benefit; consequently my statement is not wide of the mark.

I rather think that your correspondent confuses heating by exhaust steam with heating by hot water by means of a calorifier, the latter receiving its heat from exhaust steam; but that is a method that is totally different from heating by exhaust steam, direct. Hot-water heating installations which receive their heat from a steam calorifier are fairly common in this country; further, they have been in use for the period your correspondent mentions, as also have such special fittings as the back-pressure valve, the oil-separator, and the pressure-reducing valve. But will your correspondent tell us whose thermostatic steam trap he used in this country 30 years ago? This very useful appliance, which has brought about some wonderful improvements in steam heating, has been used for a number of years in America, but it is only comparatively recently that it has been used in Britain, where steam heating, of any kind, is not extensively employed.

It would be better if your correspondent kept to facts. I do not recommend the fittings of any particular firm. No firm, English or American, is mentioned in my article; but one very suitable illustration happened to have the name of a firm upon it. Heating by exhaust steam has not yet received anything approaching the attention it deserves in this country; nor, for that matter, has hot-water heating by means of a calorifier which derives its heat from exhaust steam.

A. W. B.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons	Bricklayers.	Carpenters Joiners	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers.
Aberdare	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Accrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alfreton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Alnwick	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Altrincham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashford (Kent)	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ashington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Aylesbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Aylsham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Banbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Barnsley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Barry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Basingstoke	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bath	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bedford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Berwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Birkenhead	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Birmingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bishop Auckland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackburn	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Blackpool	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bolton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bournemouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Braintree	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brentwood	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bridgwater	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Bridlington	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Brighton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bristol	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bromsgrove	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Bromyard	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Bungay	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Burnley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Burton-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Bury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Buxton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cambridge	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Canterbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Cardiff	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Carlisle	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chatham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Chelmsford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Chester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chesterfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Chorley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cirencester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Clacton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Colchester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Coventry	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Cranbrook	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Crewe	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Cromer	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Darlington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Deal	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Denbigh	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Derby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3	1/8	1/3½
Devizes	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dewsbury	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Doncaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dorchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Dorking	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Dovercourt	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Driffield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Droitwich	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Dudley	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Durham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Eastbourne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
E. Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ely	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Exeter	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Exmouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Fakenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Felixstowe	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Folkestone	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Frome	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Glossop	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/2½
Gloucester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/5½	1/2
Godalming	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Goole	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Gosport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Grantham	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Grimsby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Guildford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Halifax	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harpenden	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Harrogate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hartlepools	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Harwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Hastings	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hatfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hednesford	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Hereford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Herne Bay	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hertford	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hitchin	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Hoddesdon	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Holt	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Huddersfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hull	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Hunstanton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Huntingdon	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Isle of Wight	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Ipswich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Keighley	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kettering	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kidderminster	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
King's Lynn	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Lancaster	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leamington Spa	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Leeds	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leicester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Lichfield	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Lincoln	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Littlehampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Liverpool	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/11	1/10	1/10	1/9½	1/4½
Llandudno	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Llanelly	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
London:								
12 m. radius	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½
12–15 m. radius	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/9	1/8	1/4
Loughborough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Lowestoft	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Luton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Macclesfield	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Maidstone	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Malvern	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Manchester	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Mansfield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Margate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0
Market Harb'rough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Matlock	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2½
Melton Constable	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Melton Mowbray	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Middlesbrough	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newark	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Newbury	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Newcastle-ur-Lyme	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
New Forest	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newmarket	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Newport, Mon.	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Northampton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Norwich	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Nottingham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Nuneaton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oakham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Oldham	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Oxford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Paignton	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Peterborough	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Plymouth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Pontypridd	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Portsmouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Preston	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Ramsgate	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Reading	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redcar	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Redditch	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Reigate	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Retford	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Ripon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Rochdale	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Rochester	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Rugby	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Saffron Walden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/5½	11½
St. Albans	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
St. Helens	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Saxmundham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
Scarborough	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Sevenoaks	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sheffield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Sittingbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Southampton	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Southend-on-Sea	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Southport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
South Shields	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stevenage	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stockport	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stourbridge	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stourport	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Stowmarket	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stratford-on-Avon	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Stroud	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5	1/1½
Sunderland	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½	11½
Swaffham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/8	1/3½
Swansea	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Swindon	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Tamworth	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Taunton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Thetford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Torquay	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Totnes	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4½	1/1
Trowbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/3½	1/0½
Tunbridge Wells	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Uttoxeter	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wakefield	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Walsall	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wallsend	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warminster	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Warrington	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Warwick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Welwyn. Gar. City	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
West Bromwich	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Weston-sup.-Mare	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weymouth	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/1
Whitby	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Wigan	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Winchester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Windsor	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Wisbech	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wolverhampton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Woodbridge	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worcester	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worksop	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/6½	1/2
Worthing	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/1
Wrexham	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Wroxham	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Wymondham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0½
York	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½

(For rates of wages in the Building Trade in Scotland see page 676.)

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in; the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING ETC.

Oct. 31.—**Acton.**—Centres.—Laundry and cookery centre, Beaumont Park school; and manual training centre, Southfield-rd., school, for E.C. B.E. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 31.—**Birmingham.**—Painting.—Tenders, swimming bath at Children's Homes, Fentham-rd., Erdington, for B.G. C. P. Beech, Union Offices, Edmund-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 31.—**Carlisle.**—Alterations.—To house in Milbourne-st., for T.C. P. Dalton, A.R.I.B.A., City E. and S., 18, Fisher-st.

Oct. 31.—**Carmarthen.**—Improvement.—Taking down of Norton's building and part of Gronfa house and erection of office and store room, for C.B. G. L. Ovens, B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

Oct. 31.—**Chesterfield.**—Houses.—20 A2 type at junction of Racecourse-rd., and Dunston-rd., Whittington Moor, for T.C. Jackson and Fryer, architects, Stephenson-pl. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 31.—**Goring.**—Cottages.—Eight cottages for R.D.C. G. E. B. Rogers, C., 9, Cross-st., Reading. Dep. £1 1s

Oct. 31.—**Hatton.**—Houses.—Four workmen's houses at Hatton. J. Hendry, Parish Council Office.

Oct. 31.—**Newark.**—Houses.—10 non-parlour type cottages on Gilstrap Park estate, for T.C. J. H. Clarke, B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

Oct. 31.—**Normanton.**—Electric Lighting.—Installation at Girls' High School, for Governors. T. R. Robinson, Clerk.

Oct. 31.—**Nottingham.**—Pool.—Children's paddling pool on Victoria Embankment, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S.

Oct. 31.—**Rawdon.**—Houses.—Ten on Canada Housing site, Canada-cres., for U.D.C. S.

Oct. 31.—**Sheerness.**—Houses.—45 parlour type and 20 non-parlour type houses, for U.D.C. W. P. Puddicombe, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Oct. 31.—**Sheffield.**—Extensions.—Also alterations to Woodseats police station, for T.C. W. Geo. Davies, F.R.I.B.A., City A. Dep. £1.

Oct. 31.—**Sleaford.**—Fence.—Supply and erection of iron frontage fence to houses at Billinghay and Kirkby-la-Thorpe, for R.D.C. E. H. Sills, L.R.I.B.A., Northgate.

Oct. 31.—**Stoke-on-Trent.**—Painting.—Premises at Longport gasworks, for T.C. E. B. Sharpley, T.C.

Oct. 31.—**Sunderland.**—Church.—Re-building of Bright-st., Church, for Primitive Methodist Church. W. and T. R. Milburn, Architects, 19, Fawcett-st.

Oct. 31.—**York.**—Painting.—At the Institution, 75, Huntington-rd., and Children's Home, 68, Wigginton-rd., for B.G. G. Sykes, C.

Nov. 1.—**Belfast.**—Tiling.—At Peter's Hill Public Baths, for C.B. City S

Nov. 1.—**Belper.**—Houses.—12 at Whitemoor-lane, for U.D.C.—Thomas Fenn, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 1.—**Dublin.**—Painting.—Drainage work at 8, Blackhall-st. and for painting work at Iveagh-market, Francis St.; Tuberculosis Hospital, Pigeon House-rd.; and Charles-st. Dispensary, for C.B. City Architect.

Nov. 1.—**Glamorgan.**—Improvements.—For (1) Pontardawe Secondary school: new physics laboratory. (2) Gorseinon Council school: extension of cloakroom of girls' department. (3) Tairgwaith Council school: fencing additional site. (4) Cowbridge Grammar school: erecting walls for ball court. (5) Ogmore Secondary school: new physics laboratory, for C.C. H. D. Rowland, Assistant Secretary to the Education Committee, Glamorgan County Hall, Cardiff.

Nov. 1.—**Leatherhead.**—Houses.—24, at new housing scheme, Kingston-rd., for U.D.C. S. R. Drake, S. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 1.—**London.**—Post Office and Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Hackney, E., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (cheques payable to the Commissioners).

Nov. 1.—**Oldbury.**—Schools.—Erection of the first portion of new elementary schools at Bristnallhall-la., Oldbury, and for laying out the playgrounds, and other work in connection with same for the Oldbury Education Committee. Arthur Culwick, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Oldbury. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 1.—**St. Asaph.**—Additions.—Also alterations and improvements at Penrhwylfa, for Flints C.C. R. G. Whitley, C.A., Mold. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 1.—**Salisbury Plain.**—Repairs and Materials.—Tenders are required by the War Department for a term contract from January 1, 1928, for the following areas, situate in the Southern Command, Salisbury Plain West, Royal Engineer district, Larkhill camp, Netheravon; and buildings and property situated outside the two mile radius. Commanding Royal Engineer, R.E. Office, Larkhill, Wilts.

Nov. 2.—**Belfast.**—Hall.—Lecture hall and sexton's house at Paulett-av., for Committee of First Presbyterian Church. S. C. Hunter, Chartered Surveyor, Scottish Provident-buildings. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 2.—**Brigg.**—School.—Elementary school, for Lincs (Lindsey) C.C. Scorer and Gamble, architects, Bank Street-chambers, Lincoln. Dep. £2 2s

Nov. 2.—**Devon.**—Houses.—Marchard-rd. (Down St. Mary), 3 roadmen's houses; Mounts (East Allington), seven ditto; Tigley (Dartington), near Totnes, two ditto, for Devon C.C. C. A., 97, Heavitree-rd., Exeter.

Nov. 2.—**Dewsbury.**—Premises.—In Foundry-st. Holtom and Fox, architects, Corporation-st.

Nov. 2.—**Exeter.**—Alterations.—To premises adjoining 74, Queen-st., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 2.—**Larne.**—Houses.—20, in Quay-lane, for U.D.C. S.

Nov. 2.—**Manchester.**—School.—Erection of Cheetham Municipal Special school, Cheetham-hill-rd., for E.C. P. M. Heath, T.C.

Nov. 2.—**Sowerby.**—Houses.—30 in Sowerby-st., for U.D.C. J. Eastwood, S.

Nov. 2.—**Various Places.**—(1) New Verandahs at St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (2) Proposed waiting Rooms and Alterations to Entrance at Fever hospital, Homerton, E.9. (3) Laundry Revisions at Western Fever hospital, Fulham, S.W.6. (4) Alterations to discharge block at Grove Fever hospital, Tooting-gr., S.W.17. (5) Alterations to form store at Mead Works, Carnworth-rd., Fulham, S.W.6, for the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Office of the Board, Victoria-embkt., E.C.4. Dep. £1 in respect of each work.

Nov. 3.—**Andover.**—Repairs.—Small building works and repairs, at Worthydown, Flowerdown and Old Sarum R.A.F. Stations, for Air Ministry. Superintending Engineer, Works and Buildings Department, South Western District Headquarters, R.A.F. Station, Andover.

Nov. 3.—**Brentwood.**—Cowhouse.—Erection of, to accommodate 25 cows, at Brentwood Mental Hospital, for the Essex County Council. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Springfield Old Court, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. to F. H. Owers, County Accountant, Duke-st., Chelmsford.

* Nov. 3.—**Chester.**—Alterations and Additions.—To the nurses' home at the Chester Royal Infirmary. J. Rouse Mitchell, secretary, Royal Infirmary, Chester. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 3.—**Kings Cross.**—Employment Exchange.—Erection of, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 3.—**London.**—Additions.—Erection of additional accommodation for the Nursing, Medical and Domestic Staffs at the Highgate hospital, Dartmouth Park-hill, N.19, for the Guardians of the Parish of St. Pancras. B. Chapman, Clerk to the Guardians, Guardians' Office, Town Hall, Pancras-rd., N.W.1. Dep. £5.

Nov. 3.—**Southgate.**—Wards.—Ward block for eight beds and one for four beds at Isolation Hospital, Tottenhall-rd., Palmers Green, for U.D.C. R. Phillips, S., Town Hall, Palmers Green, N.13.

Nov. 4.—**Bexhill.**—Flats.—Two flats in Chandler-rd., Bexhill, for T.C. G. Ball, B.S. Dep. £1 1s

Nov. 4.—**St. Austell.**—Extensions.—To Technical School, for Cornwall E.C. B. C. Andrew, architect, New Inn-chambers. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 5.—**Bradford.**—Houses.—10 combined shops and houses on Odsal housing site, for T.C. City A.

* Nov. 5.—**Loughton.**—Houses.—Erection of 32 on the housing site off Englands-lane, for the U.D.C. Council's Architect, Horace White, F.R.I.B.A., High-rd., Loughton. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 5.—**Navan.**—Extensions.—To Technical School, for Meath County Joint Committee of Technical Instruction. J. J. Gallen, secretary, County Hall, Navan.

* Nov. 5.—**Orsett.**—Houses.—Erection of 78 houses for the Orsett R.D.C. in various parishes. E. and S., Council Offices, Palmers-av., Grays.

Nov. 7.—**Belfast.**—School.—Demolition of old model school, Divis-st., and erection on site of new public elementary school, for Rev. M'Donald, Adm. R. S. Wilshere, A.R.I.B.A., Victoria-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 7.—**Irton.**—Building.—High-class pumping station building on property of Corporation waterworks at Irton, for Scarborough Corporation. Dr. Herbert Lapworth, 25, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

Nov. 7.—**Kirkburton.**—Painting.—Interior of attendants' residence at Storthes Hall Mental Hospital, Kirkburton, near Huddersfield, for West Riding C.C. W. E. H. Burton, architect and engineer, Mental Hospital Board Offices, Wakefield.

Nov. 7.—**London.**—Roof Work.—Painting and decorating works to the roof over the first-class bath, Haggerston Baths, Mansfield-st., E.2, for the Shoreditch Borough Council. Borough Surveyor, T. L. Hustler, Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Old-st., E.C.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 7.—**Maesteg.**—Fencing.—1,045 lin. yds. of unclimbable W.I. fencing and No. 2 W.I. gates at the new recreation grounds, Caerau, Maesteg, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 7.—**Queenborough.**—Club.—In North-rd., Queenboro'. S. A. Dunn, Architect, 33, Gordon-av.

Nov. 8.—**Cardiff.**—Shelter.—Public shelter, with lavatory accommodation, at Ely or Maindy recreation grounds, for T.C. G. H. Whitaker, City E.

Nov. 8.—**Darfield.**—Installation.—Of low-pressure hot water at Darfield new infants' school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 8.—**Featherstone.**—Additions.—Also alterations to conveniences and class-room at Loscoe-grove council school, for West Riding E.C. The Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 8.—**Upton.**—Installation.—Of low-pressure hot water at Upton new school, for West Riding E.C. Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 8.—**Worthing.**—Telephone Exchange.—Erection of, at Goring-by-Sea, for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 9.—**Hartlepool.**—Tower.—Reinforced concrete water tower and supports, etc., at Howbeck house, West Hartlepool, for B.G. A Kinder & Son, Consulting Engineers, 33, Fitzroy-sq., London. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 10.—**Leicester.**—Houses.—69 houses and 12 flats in Belper, Surrey and Weymouth-streets, for T.C. J. S. Fyfe, A.R.I.B.A., Housing Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 9.—**London.**—Employment Exchange.—Erection of, at Camden Town, N.W., for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Office of Works, Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s. (Cheques payable to the Commissioners.)

Nov. 10.—**London.**—Houses.—Erection of 12 double-tenement houses on the Flanders site, High-st. South, East Ham, for the Borough Council. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, East Ham, E.6. Dep. £2.

Nov. 10.—**Ramsgate.**—Houses.—Erection of 104 non-parlour type houses on the Margate Housing site, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office, Ramsgate.

Nov. 10.—**Ramsgate.**—Houses.—Erection of 38 parlour-type houses on the Margate-rd. Housing site, for the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office, Ramsgate.

Nov. 10.—**Sunderland.**—Houses.—54 four-roomed houses and 28 three-romed houses at Newcastle-rd. (Crozier-st. site), for C.B. B.E. Dept. £2 2s.

Nov. 11.—**Droxford.**—School.—Erection of a new Council school at Droxford, for the Southampton County Council. A. L. Roberts, County Architect, The Castle, Winchester. Dep. £1 1s., payable to the Hants County Council and crossed "Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Winchester."

Nov. 11.—**Staffs.**—Roadways, Sewers, Houses.—Layout of the site, construction of roadways, sewers, etc., and the building of 116 houses on the Tividale Hall estate Housing scheme, for the Rowley Regis U.D.C. Stanley A. Griffiths, 87, High-st., Stourbridge, Architect to the Council. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 12.—**Swanage.**—Houses.—18 on housing site at Herston, for U.D.C. F. Camble, S.

Nov. 12.—**Wellington (Salop).**—Houses.—64 non-parlour type on Orleton-lane housing site, for U.D.C. W. Walker, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Brighton.**—Extension.—Tall chimney, 120 ft. high, seatings and flues for two new boilers, economiser setting, and alterations and additions to existing boiler-house at pumping station, Patcham, near Brighton, for C.B. A. B. Cathcart, Waterworks Engineer, 12, Bond-st. Dep. £5.

Nov. 14.—**Edinburgh.**—Demolition.—Of old buildings at 67, 68, 69, Shore, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Queen-st., Leith, for Leith Improvement scheme, for T.C. B.E.

* Nov. 14.—**Guildford.**—Flats and Houses.—Erection of 80 flats in three types of 20 blocks and 24 non-parlour houses in three types on the Aldershot-rd. housing site, for the B.C. of Guildford. J. W. Hipwood, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.E., Tuns Gate, Guildford.

Nov. 14.—**Leeds.**—Staircase.—Fire-escape staircase for Oulton Hall, near Leeds, for West Riding E.C. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., West Riding architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 14.—**Leeds.**—Installation.—Of hot water apparatus at Oulton Hall, near Leeds, for West Riding E.C. Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A., West Riding architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 14.—**Newport (Mon.).**—Demolition.—Of temporary bridge over River Usk, for C.B. Mott, Hay and Anderson, engineers, 9, Iddesleigh House, Caxton-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Smethwick.**—Houses.—Erection of 100 non-parlour type houses on the Slatch house estate, Warley, for the Housing Committee of the County, Borough of Smethwick. Roland Fletcher, Assoc.M. Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick. Dep. £5 5s.

* Nov. 16.—**Bexhill.**—Practical Subjects Centre.—Erection of in London-rd., Bexhill, for the B.C. George Ball, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.S., Town Hall, Bexhill-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 16.—**Clacton-on-Sea.**—Sanitary Work.—Enlargement of the West Avenue underground public conveniences, and for the provision and fixing of

ejection plant at the West Cliff conveniences for the Clacton U.D.C. Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Clacton-on-Sea. Dep. £1 1s.

* Nov. 16.—**London.**—Baths.—Superstructure and execution of other works relating to proposed new public baths and washhouses at Old Ford-rd., Bethnal Green, for the Metro. Borough of Bethnal Green. A. E. Darby, A.M.I.C.E., B.E. and S., Town Hall, Cambridge-rd., Bethnal Green, E.2. Dep. £5.

Nov. 21.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Wall.—Shelter, about 78 ft. long by 14 ft. wide, comprising retaining wall, pile foundations and promenade roof, etc., at Leigh Cliffs, Cliff-parade, Leigh-on-Sea, for C.B. R. H. Dyer, B. E. and S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 22.—**Chester.**—Houses.—152 on Eaton-rd. site, for T.C. C. Greenwood, City E. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 24.—**Yorkshire.**—Repairs and Materials.—War Dep. Contracts for repairs of W.D. buildings and supply of building materials for the term Contract, from Nov. 24, 1927, at Catterick Camp. Commanding Royal Engineer, Northumbrian area, Royal Engineer Office, Catterick Camp, Yorks.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—Houses.—Erection and completion of four houses of the A2 type on a site at Chevening-rd., for the Council of the Metro. Borough of Greenwich. Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Greenwich. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 28.—**London.**—External Painting and Redecorating Work.—At the Town Hall, Peckham-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5, for the Camberwell Borough Council, William Bell, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Camberwell, S.E.5.

——.—**Belfast.**—Villas.—Villa, facing Balmoral-av.; villa, corner of Balmoral-av. and Shrewsbury-park; villa, facing Shrewsbury-park, Belfast, and making-up with curbs and channels 300 yds. of roadway, 35 ft. wide, at Bay Lands estate, and villa, Fifth-av., Bay Lands estate, Bangor. G. O'Neill, M.R.I.A.I., 26, Corn Market, Belfast.

*——.—**Bournemouth.**—Alterations and Additions.—Structural alterations and additions, premises 82, Old Christchurch-rd., Bournemouth. Timothy White and Co., Ltd. (Construction Dept.), 30, Chandos-st., Portsmouth.

——.—**Cerne.**—Cottages.—Pair of semi-detached at Melcombe Horsey, for R.D.C. C. S. Randall, C., Cerne Abbas, Dorchester.

——.—**Lochmaddy.**—Extensions.—To Long Island Combination Poorhouse at Lochmaddy. D. Cattanach, architect, Harris.

——.—**London.**—School.—In Charlton-rd., S.E. F. A. Walters, architect, 28, Gt. Ormond-st., W.C.1. Dep. £2 2s.

——.—**Mansfield.**—Enlargement.—Of Grand Theatre. J. Tomlinson, architect, Victoria-st., South Normanton.

——.—**Oxenhope.**—Reconstruction.—Also improvements to National Church schools. T. L. Dixon, architect, Stanwix House, Buttershaw, Bradford.

——.—**Picton.**—Houses.—Houses, farm buildings and adaptation work to existing premises at Picton Hall and Lower Picton Farms, for Cheshire C.C. R. Douglas Wright, County Land Agent, 16.

——.—**Southam.**—Houses.—Eight Scullery houses. H. Thompson, architect, Elland.

MATERIALS, ETC.

Nov. 1.—**London.**—Blocks.—24,000 creosoted yellow deal paving blocks, for Islington B.C. B.E. Nicholas-st., Chester.

Nov. 8.—**Dublin.**—Builder's Materials.—For United Tramways Co. G. Marshall Harriss, General Manager, 59, Upper Sackville-st.

Nov. 12.—**Bradford.**—Highway Materials.—For Corporation Tramways Committee. R. H. Wilkinson, General Manager, 7, Hall Ings.

Nov. 12.—**Dublin.**—Various Materials.—For Gt. Northern Railway (Ireland), Ltd. F. C. Wallace, secretary, Amiens-st. Station, Dublin.

Nov. 12.—**East Sussex.**—Road Material.—For C.C. H. E. Lunn, C.S., County Hall, Lewes.

Nov. 14.—**Dublin.**—Pipes.—Steel pipes and castings, 24 inches and 18 inches in diameter, for C.B. B.S.

Nov. 17.—**Norfolk.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. S. H. Warren, C.S., 9, Queen-st., Norwich.

Nov. 19.—**West Riding.**—Materials.—Highway materials, for C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield.

Nov. 21.—**West Sussex.**—Highway Materials.—For C.C. H. W. Bowen, C.S., Southgate House, Chichester.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

Nov. 1.—**Govan.**—Water Supply.—Supplying, laying, jointing and testing 1,000 lin. yds. of 6-in. diameter cast-iron supply pipes and of about 800 lin. yds. of 4-in. diameter cast-iron rising main and other relative work, and (2) for construction of reinforced concrete service tank and one mass concrete collecting tank and other relative work, at Caldwell, for District Board of Control. Warren & Stuart, engineers, 94, Hope-st., Glasgow. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 2.—**Birmingham.**—Footbridge.—Over River Rea, at Northfield, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S.

Nov. 2.—**Hunstanton.**—Sewerage.—Supplying and laying glazed stoneware and cast-iron sewers, constructing manholes, flushing chambers, ventilating shafts, one ejector chamber, concrete tidal storage, precipitation and screening tanks, cast-iron outfall pipe and other works incidental thereto in connection with proposed sewage outfall works and South Beach sewerage, for U.D.C. F. Wilkinson, E. and S.

Nov. 4.—**Llandovery.**—Water Supply.—Supplying, laying and jointing of cast-iron and other pipes, with valves and fittings, together with construction of a service reservoir, gauging and collecting chambers, and other contingent works necessary for completion of Llangadock water scheme, for R.D.C. J. Owen Parry, M. and C.E., Arcade-chambers, Ammanford. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 7.—**Braintree.**—Extensions.—To sewage disposal works comprising screening chamber, detritus and sedimentation tanks, new sludge beds and humus tanks, alterations to No. 4 dosing chambers and filters, etc., for U.D.C. Sands & Walker, Engineers, Milton-chambers, Nottingham. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 7.—**Clones.**—Reservoir.—Also other works incidental thereto, for U.D.C. P. H. McCarthy, Engineer, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin. Dep. £3 3s.

Nov. 8.—**Earby.**—Reservoir.—Construction of an impounding reservoir at Bawhead, for U.D.C. E. J. Silcock, Consulting Engineer, 25, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1 Dep. £5.

Nov. 15.—**Doncaster.**—Sewerage.—Settling tanks, percolating filters, humus tanks, sludge lagoons, effluent culvert, roads, etc., for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 16.—**Portrane.**—Tank.—Construction of new 6-in. and 9-in. drains, tank, and other works incidental to the drainage of the farmyard of Portrane Mental Hospital, Donabate, Co. Dublin, for Grangegorman Mental Hospital Committee. P. H. McCarthy, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin.

Nov. 21.—**Hornsey.**—Reservoir.—Covered service reservoir in mass and reinforced concrete at Bishops Wood, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Nov. 24.—**Johannesburg.**—Bridgework.—Structural bridgework, for Vet River bridge, Schoon Spruit bridge, for South African Railways and Harbours, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 5298.)

Feb. 21, 1928.—**New Zealand.**—Deviation.—Construction of Wellington-Tawa flat deviation, Wellington-New Plymouth Railway, for Public Works Dept., Wellington. Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ROAD, SEWERAGE, AND WATER WORKS.

Oct. 31.—**Llandilo-Fawr.**—Pipes.—Laying down 12-in. and 9-in. cast-iron and stoneware pipes, together with 6-in. and 4-in. stoneware pipe house connections, from sewer to boundaries of private properties, with manholes and other contingent works in Station-rd., Brynamman, for R.D.C. J. Owen Parry, E., Arcade-chambers, Ammanford. Dep. £3 3s.

Oct. 31.—**Quarry Bank.**—Roads.—Also footways on Lower High-st. housing estate, for U.D.C. A. Homfray, clerk, Council Offices, Stevens Park.

Oct. 31.—**Skegness.**—Sewer.—Surface water sewer, at Algitha-rd., and road works at Algitha and Ida-rds., for U.D.C. S. Dep. £1.

Nov. 1.—**Dudley.**—Drainage.—Laying new drains to connect existing drainage systems of Dudley Poor Law institution and of "Rosemary Ednam" maternity and nurses' home, with public services in Bagley's-lane, Sedgley, for B.G. Paine and Hobday, architects, 2, Millbank House, Wood-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 1.—**Dun Laoghaire.**—Mains.—Laying new water mains and other works incidental thereto at Sallynoggin, Glenageary and Sandycove, for U.D.C. F. Webb, Town Surveyor. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 1.—**Frinton-on-Sea.**—Improvement.—In connection with improvement of Town Yard, for U.D.C. P. O. Macdonald, C.

Nov. 2.—**Haywards Heath.**—Improvements.—Surface water sewering, forming, levelling, kerbing, tarpaving, metalling and making good a certain road known as Gordon-rd., for U.D.C. G. Plummer, S.

Nov. 2.—**Knottingley.**—Maining.—Of Ferrybridge-lane, for U.D.C. C. R. J. Connors, E. and S. Dep. £5.

Nov. 2.—**Leyburn.**—Drainage.—For (1) In Newton-le-Willows Village: (a) taking up approximately 100 lin. yds. of old drain and relaying with 15 in. concrete pipes; (b) remaking side walk over same, in Bellerby Village; (2) excavating for and laying a double concrete invert culvert, approx. 15 yds. in length; (3) On Bellerby Moor-rd., taking out drain and relaying with concrete inverts, for R.D.C. P. Utley, S.

Nov. 2.—**Mansfield.**—Sewers.—New roads and the laying of sewers on site situate on Ravensdale estate, Sandy-lane, for T.C. W. Thompson, B.E. and S., Market-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 3.—**Southend-on-Sea.**—Making-up.—of Amble-side-drive (section 3), Park-lane (section 1) and Corsham-rd., and incidental works in connection thereto, for C.B. Robert H. Dyer, B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 3.—**Wanstead.**—Making-up.—Draycot-rd., for U.D.C. E. and S.

Nov. 4.—**Egham.**—Roads.—Two roads on Council's housing site, viz., Mullens-rd., No. 1 and Alexander-road, No. 2, for U.D.C. H. Hartwill, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 7.—**Birmingham.**—Sewerage.—Construction of about 2,000 yds. of concrete tube and stoneware pipe sewers in Shirley-rd., Acock's Green, from Stratford-rd. to near Pool Farm-rd., and private lands adjoining, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

Nov. 8.—**Easington.**—Making-up.—Paradise-lane, Easington Colliery; Knaresborough-rd. (part of), Murton, for R.D.C. R. Urwin Harper, Highway S.

Nov. 9.—**Hendon.**—Sewers.—New roads and surface water sewers at Glebe-rd. housing site, Great Stanmore, comprising about 1,600 yds. super 6 in. reinforced concrete carriageway, 900 yds. super. tarpaved footways, 530 yds. concrete kerb, 400 yds. 12 in. by 9 in. surface water sewers, for R.D.C. H. W. Rackham, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 9.—**Heston and Isleworth.**—Making-up.—Heathdale-av., Osterley-av., Thornbury-av., for U.D.C.—J. G. Carey, surveyor. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 14.—**Glasgow.**—Sewer.—About two miles long, and varying from 6 ft. to 7 ft. in diameter, mostly in tunnel, extending from a point on the main drainage outfall sewer near Shiedhall-rd., to Corkerhill-rd., at a point near the Canal Railway Bridge, on a route via Tweedsmuir-rd., and Cardonald place-rd., for T.C. City E. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 15.—**Bushey.**—Making-up.—Of Chiltern-av., for U.D.C.—E. E. Ryder, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 15.—**Doncaster.**—Sewerage.—Supplying and laying about 2¾ miles of 21-in. diameter and about 1½ miles of 24-in. diameter cast-iron rising and gravitation mains, for C.B. F. Oscar Kirby, B.E. Dep. £5 5s.

Nov. 19.—**Rothwell.**—Paving.—Excavating, granite sett paving, stone walling, surface water drainage, concreting, demolition of buildings, new building, etc., in Leeds and Wakefield main-rd., for U.D.C. J. Southwart, Surveyor. Dep. £1 1s.

Nov. 21.—**Failsworth.**—Making-up.—Sewering, levelling, paving, metalling, flagging, channelling and making-up Claremont-st., Cornwall-st., Hampton-rd. (part of), Harold-st., and Heywood-st., together with certain adjacent passages, for U.D.C J. W. E. Brown, S.

Nov. 21.—**London.**—Mains.—Laying and jointing of following cast-iron mains, together with connections and contingent works:—6,220 lin. yds. of 20-in. diameter main in Cambridge-rd., from Hoe-lane to Brookfield-lane; 400 lin. yds. of 14-in. diameter main in Brookfield-lane, from Cambridge-rd. to Board's Pumping Station; 600 lin. yds. of 12-in. diameter main in Brookfield-lane, from the Board's Pumping Station to Longfield-lane, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Nov. 21.—**London.**—Main.—Laying and jointing of approximately 5,960 ln. yds., of 24 in. diameter cast-iron main, together with connections and contingent works, from Woodside-av., Fortis Green, Hornsey, to Durnsferd-rd., Wood Green, and from Chase-rd., to the Board's reservoir at Southgate, for M.W.B. G. F. Stringer, C., 173, Rosebery-av., E.C.1. Dep. £10.

Nov. 22.—**Scarborough.**—Reconstruction.—Of Seamer-rd., for T.C. H. W. Smith, B.E., Town Hall, Scarborough. Dep. £2 2s.

Nov. 30.—**Rochester.**—Sewerage.—Laying of a cast-iron syphon and pumping mains, for T.C. W. Law, City E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

——.—**Coatbridge.**—Road.—Bottoming and bituminous surfacing about 3,000 sq. yds., and paving with whin setts about 2,000 sq. yds., for T.C. B.S.

——.—**Thirsk.**—Repairs.—To 1½ miles of road on estate near Thirsk. W. Watson, surveyor, Market-place, Northallerton.

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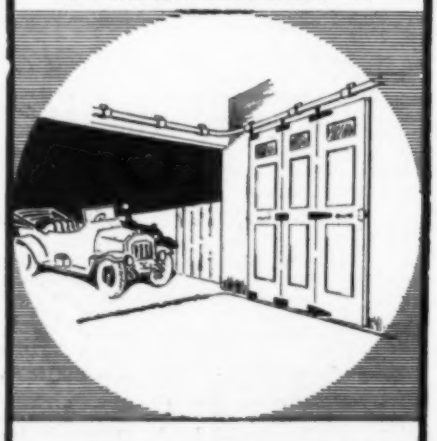

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WRITE FOR BOUND CATALOGUE B.26 TO:-

P.C. HENDERSON, LIMITED.

TANGENT WORKS, BARKING, ESSEX.

Competitions.

(*See Competition News*, p. 646.)

Auction Sales, Tenders, etc.

*Oct. 27.—**Holloway.**—Joseph Hibbard and Sons will sell without reserve upon the premises, Marlborough Works, Marlborough-rd., Upper Holloway, N.7, stock of a timber and builder's merchant. Auctioneers, 15, Newington Green, Islington, London, N.16.

Nov. 3.—**London.**—J. T. Skelding & Co., will sell without reserve, by order of Mr. S. A. I. Shipton (who is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health) at Nailsworth Works, No. 278, Albany-rd., Camberwell, S.E.5. The whole of the stock and plant of a builder and decorator. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

Nov. 8.—**London.**—Joseph Hibbard & Sons will sell by order of the Liquidator, C. H. Bull, F.C.A., re C. B. N. Snewin, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) at the Wharf, Berkshire-rd., Hackney Wick, well-seasoned hardwoods in logs, planks and boards; the lease of the wharf will be offered for sale prior to sale of stock; freehold building site of 20,000 sq. ft. at Back Hill, E.C., will be offered for sale at a later date. Auctioneers, 13, Newington Green, Islington, N.16.

*Nov. 9.—**London.**—Hooker and Rogers will sell on the site, 64, Streatham Hill, S.W., building materials, stock bricks, etc. Auctioneers, 4, High-st., Croydon.

*Nov. 10.—**London.**—J. T. Skelding and Co., F.A.I., will sell by order of Messrs. Wm. Daley and Co., owing to the rapid development of the Ealing Common estate and the necessary demolition of part of their temporary estate workshops for further development on site, Tring-av., Ealing Common, W., up-to-date and complete woodworking machinery, principally by J. Sagar and Co., Ltd., together with the surplus builders' and contractors' plant and machinery and effects. Auctioneers, 48, Gresham-st., Guildhall, E.C.2.

*Nov. 29.—Messrs. Hampton and Sons will sell three building sites at Amersham Common, Berks. Full particulars from Hampton and Sons, 20, St. James's-sq., S.W.1.

Public Appointments.

Oct. 31.—**Middlesex.**—Clerk of Works for housing scheme required by the Enfield U.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor, Public Offices, Enfield, Middlesex, upon receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

Oct. 31.—**South Africa.**—Lecturer in Furniture Trades, Grade I, required in the Technical College, East London, South Africa. The Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.2.

Oct. 31.—**South Africa.**—Lecturer in Building Trades, Grade II, required in the Technical College, East London, South Africa. Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, South Africa House, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.2.

Nov. 1.—**Brighton.**—Temporary Architectural Assistant required by the Brighton B.C. D. Edwards, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., B.E. and S., Town Hall, Brighton, endorsed "Assistant."

*Nov. 2.—**Oxford.**—Clerk of Works in connection with the erection of about 312 houses on the Gipsy-lane housing site required by the C.C. J. F. Richardson, C.E., Town Hall, Oxford, endorsed "Clerk of Works."

Nov. 5.—**Leicester.**—Chief Architectural Assistant in the Housing Dept., required by the City Council of Leicester. J. S. Fyfe, Housing Architect, Wyggeston House, 18, Highcross-st., Leicester.

Nov. 7.—**Sunderland.**—Assistant School Architect required by the Sunderland Education Committee for the proposed new elementary schools, Newcastle-rd. Herbert Reed, Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, 15, John-st., Sunderland.

*Nov. 8.—**Watford.**—Clerk of Works required in connection with the erection of a public library at Hampstead-rd., Watford, for the Corporation. W. W. Newman, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., B.E., Municipal Offices, Watford, endorsed "Clerk of Works."

*Nov. 10.—**Dover.**—Town Planning Assistant required by the Dover B.C. Wm. Boulton Smith, B.E., Maison Dieu House, Dover.

Nov. 14.—**Leeds.**—Head of Building Department required at the Leeds Technical College. James Graham, Ph.D., Director of Education, Education Offices, Leeds.

No Date.—**London.**—Teacher of Builders Quantities, Teacher of advanced book-keeping and costing, for evenings. Clerk to the Governors, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, London, N.7.

*No Date.—**Kenya.**—Carpentry Instructor required by the Government of Kenya for the Pensions Dept. for a tour of 30 months' service with prospect of extension. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, quoting M/48

*No date.—**Tanganyika.**—Draughtsman required by the Government of the Tanganyika Territory for the Public Works Dept. for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service with possible extension. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1, quoting M/214.

Institute of Builders.

Following is a list of the successful candidates in the 1927 Associate Diploma Examination:—Mr. A. Birch, York; Mr. E. Bonsall, Chesterfield; Mr. C. H. Bowyer, Slough; Mr. W. E. Ismay, London; Mr. H. A. Maxfield, Waltham Cross; Mr. P. Sims, Plymouth.

THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION

The International Exhibition of Inventions, recently held at the Central Hall, Westminster, included a number of exhibits of interest to the building industry, many of which have not yet been placed on the market. Among these we noticed the "Joey" gas boiler, which received the second highest prize of a silver medal. This boiler, invented by Mr. F. J. Connor, is designed primarily for heating water in bulk for domestic purposes, and could be fitted with little trouble to existing hot-water systems in houses where a gas supply is available. The essential features of the design are a spiral flue and an overhung crown, both of which are conducive to effective interchange of heat between the products of combustion and the water in the boiler. The boiler is stoutly constructed of ⅛ in. mild steel plate and is of neat appearance. Its over-all height (exclusive of the height of the three legs, which can be whatever the particular situation requires) is approximately 3 ft., and its diameter is 1 ft. 3 in.

A device for improving water-heating in domestic ranges (Mr. Thomas Thompson, patentee) was of interest. It consists of a flame deflector, the flames from the fire space, after traversing the tunnel under the boiler, to be projected against the back heating surface of the boiler, instead of following the "pull" of the draught, and striking against the back face of the chimney flue, where they become dissipated and their value lost. The heat units in the flames are thus trapped and driven into the boiler with very effective results. The water in the cylinder is kept at a high temperature all day long, with the boiler damper only slightly open.

Another interesting heating exhibit was the Corthesy fire, which consumes its own smoke by the agency of a gas jet. The smoke is led to the gas, causing the formation of a mixture of the two elements. This addition of gas to the smoke changes the property of the latter, viz., its state of incombustibility into that of combustibility. Thus this mixture will burn as a gas—a gas equivalent to a poor gas, which burns completely without difficulty. The device can be fitted to existing grates.

The "Infallible" chimney-pot (the patent of Mr. G. H. J. Ketcher) was another exhibit of practical utility. It consists of a one-piece inner shaft with 1 in. air tubes fitted thereto. An outer cylindrical casing is secured to the sides of the inner portion by deflectors and is surmounted by four louvres. The deflectors extend only to about one-half of the circumference, leaving the other half of the space between the inner and the outer pot open at the lower end for the escape of smoke and down-draught. The pot is made in reinforced cement, with copper-wire in louvres.

A system of storing and parking motor-cars, patented by Mr. W. R. Field, was shown by a model. It may be briefly described as follows:—A building is erected containing hundreds of lock-up cubicles, or parking stalls, built on several floors, and arranged in serried rows at an angle to the roads or thoroughfares, so formed between them, of about 130 deg. Each cubicle is provided with a door at either end, one for entrance and the other for departure. A pair of "U"-shaped ramps, built from the street, and connecting each floor, are used, one for incoming traffic, the other for outgoing. Upon arriving at a floor, cars proceed in a one-way direction along the roads and enter their allotted cubicles, or parking stalls, on their right, and when leaving again do so from their left, and continue, always in the same one-way direction, to the departure ramp.

Numerous details of building equipment of an improved order were on view in the Building and Housing section of the exhibition, but we have no space to refer to them in detail.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

Bayswater.—EXTENSIONS.—The extensions to Patrickson's Hotel have been entrusted to Messrs. G. H. Carter, Ltd., of Clissold Works, 57-69, Green-lanes, N.16, under the supervision of the architects, Messrs. Harriss, 58, Theobald's-road, W.C.1.

Becontree.—SCHOOL.—The London County Council recommend that, subject to the consent of the Minister of Health, a site on the Valence (No. 10) section of Becontree, having an area of about 3.21 acres, with a frontage of about 250 ft. to Lymington-road, be sold to the Essex Education Committee for the erection of an elementary school.

Berners-street.—RECONSTRUCTION.—In connection with the reconstruction and the erection of the new west wing of Middlesex Hospital, Berners-street, W.1, the contract has been given to Messrs. Holland and Hannan and Cubitts, Ltd., of Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1. The tender price is £241,511.

Charlton.—SCHOOL.—Tenders are now being invited for the erection of a new elementary school adjoining the Catholic Church, Charlton-road, S.E., for the School Committee. Mr. F. A. Walters, 28, Great Ormond-street, W.C.1, is the architect.

Croydon.—SCHOOL.—A new school to accommodate 400 children is to be built for the Croydon Council. Mr. W. H. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A., of 32, Paradise-street, Birmingham, is the architect, and the building contract has been entrusted to Messrs. Truett & Steel, Ltd., High-street, Thornton Heath. The work is to cost £17,247.

Deptford.—REBUILDING.—Mr. W. D. Key, A.R.I.B.A., of 4, Palmer-street, S.W.1, is the architect for the rebuilding of 71, High-street, Deptford.

Grosvenor-street.—REBUILDING.—Messrs. G. H. Carter, Ltd., of Clissold Works, 57-69, Green-lanes, London, N.16, are to carry out the rebuilding of 8, Upper Grosvenor-street, W.1, under the supervision of the architects, Messrs. Forbes & Tate, FF.R.I.B.A., 97, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

Hackney.—ADAPTATION.—The London County Council has accepted a tender at £11,997 for adaptation of premises on Upton House site, Hackney, for a central school. Messrs. Marrable Bros., 60, Pretoria-road, Levtonstone, E.11, have secured the contract.

Hammersmith.—SCHOOL.—A new school is to be erected on the Lena-gardens site, Hammersmith, for the London County Council, and Messrs. Gaze's, Kingston-on-Thames, have secured the contract at £19,663.

Lewisham.—HOUSES.—A further 97 houses are to be built by the London County Council. Plans have been passed by the Lewisham B.C.

Merton.—HOUSES.—A start is shortly to be made on the formation of a new housing estate to be known as "St. Helier's." The scheme provides for 9,000 houses, and will cost £100,000, and is for the London County Council.

North Kensington.—SCHOOL.—Kensington Council has received a notice from the London County Council of an application made to them for permission to erect a new Jewish school on the sites of Nos. 111-117, Lancaster-road, and they have approved the application.

Paddington.—BATHS.—The Paddington Borough Council are proposing, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health and of the London County Council, to establish a Turkish and Russian bath in the south-east portion of the new buildings in Porchester-road, at an estimated cost of £16,462.

Purley.—FIRE STATION.—Messrs. G. H. Gibson, Ltd., of Croydon, have secured the contract for the new fire station. Messrs. Young & Co., 6, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, are supplying the constructional steelwork. The architects are Messrs. Nicholls & Hughes, AA.R.I.B.A., of Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

South Bermondsey.—STATION.—The Southern Railway Co. have decided to close South Bermondsey Station, and to construct a new station on land adjoining Zampa-road.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS & OTHER WORKS*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.G. for Board of Guardians; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B.E. for Board of Education; M.A.B. for Metropolitan Asylums Board; and M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board.

FOLLOWING is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; County Architect, C.A.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.; Borough Architect, B.A.; Architect, A.

ALTRINCHAM.—The U.D.C. have requested Mr H. M. Brown to prepare a scheme for 34 flats at Beaconsfield-rd.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.—Plans approved by U.D.C. Alterations to Wesleyan church.

ATHERSTONE.—Surveyor to Council is to submit a lay-out and plans for 70 houses on Westwood-rd. site for occupation of tenants who will be dispossessed under Atherstone slum clearance scheme.

ATHLONE.—Council is to proceed with new housing scheme and build 30 dwellings.

BARKING TOWN.—U.D.C. approved Engineer's plan and estimate of £1,400 for the culverting in reinforced concrete of the watercourse on the Western boundary of the Eastbury estate.—Plans passed: 73 houses, Lyndhurst-gdns. for J. R. Leftley; showroom, office and flat in St. Pauls-rd., for Morrall & Whitehouse; 16 houses and 4 garages in Lyndhurst-gdns. for H. Samborough.

BARNSTAPLE.—Governor of North Devon Infirmary propose further accommodation at institution.

BATH.—City E. of T.C. submitted amended plans for convenience for adults and children on the south side of Combe Down Pleasure ground at £900.

BEXHILL.—W. C. Greed, 6 houses, Colebrooke-rd; Mr. Pugh, bank, shops and flats, Cooden Sea-rd.; J. Rogers, 6 houses, De La Warr-rd.

BIRMINGHAM. — Rev. J. Hanrahan, St. Vincent's, Ashted-row, is undertaking a new building scheme. Harrison & Cox, F.R.I.B.A., 109, Colmore-row.

BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Greyhound Racing Association, Ltd., are to lay out a 520 yards track in the Ewood district. Accommodation for 50,000 spectators, a refreshment room, tea gardens, bandstand and parking station. Plans by H. Thompson, 7, Cedar-st., Blackpool.

BLACKPOOL.—Plans approved for 52 subsidy houses at the Norbreck Garden City estate. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 8, Clifton-st.

BRAMLEY (LEEDS).—The Leeds City Council have decided to proceed with a new housing scheme at Henconner-la. Plans are being prepared for erection of 180 houses. The City Engineer's department are preparing quantities and specification.

BRIDGWATER.—Viscount Folkestone announced at a meeting of the Wilts Executive of the National Farmers' Union at Devizes that a site had been purchased at Bridgwater for the erection of a sugar-beet factory.

BRIGHTON.—T.C. passed plans: 3 lock-up shops and 2 shops with residences, 21, Springfield-rd., C. C. Parsons; 4 houses, Roedale-rd., C. Blaker; 6 garages, Miller-rd., L. Williams; 10 houses, Reigate-rd., E. B. Hayward; 7 houses, corner of Hollingbury-rise and Hollingbury-pl., Mrs. A. E. Munday; 4 houses and garage, corner of Stanmer villas and Hollingbury-rise, Mrs. A. E. Munday; Hall, 35, Ship-st., Council of Holy Trinity Church; Parish Hall, Preston Vicarage, Preston-rd., Rev. D. T. Campbell.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Cambridgeshire Education Committee has adopted a scheme for a village college for the Sawston area of the county at £14,000, and unanimously recommended the County Council to approve it.

CARLISLE.—23 acres near L. M. & S. main line been bought for electric hare track and as a big sports centre to include Rugby League football, athletic contests, tennis matches, whippet and other races.—The Malt Shovel Inn, Carlisle, is to be reconstructed at £15,000.—The purchase of land at Botcherby for the new housing site has been completed. The difficulty at the Raffles site has been overcome, and some sufficient ground would be obtained on which to commence the erection of cottages.

CHESTER.—T.C. recommend that application be made to M.H. for approval of lay-out plans and erection of 3 houses and 12 shops on site at junction of Mill-st. and Handbridge.—M.H. approved proposal of T.C. to proceed with 26 houses in Hoole-la.—Council authorised fence rails on Canal bridge at Northgate to be renewed at £300.

COVENTRY.—Baths and Parks Committee of T.C. recommend approval be given to allocation of a site on land of Corporation at Foleshill, for purpose of branch public baths.—Housing Committee also recommend that certain land adjoining Radford housing estate be appropriated for housing, and 30 houses be erected at £12,600.

CROYDON.—C.B. passed plans: W. J. Frewing, showroom and office, Brighton-rd.; W. T. Cripps, 10 houses, Stanford & Semley-rds.; Morgan, Baines & Clark, 18 houses and garages, 1-35, Mount Park-av.; A. R. Akehurst, 12 garages, Dering-rd.; Foss Bros., 12 garages and office, Sunnycroft-rd.; Crowley Bros., 8 shops and houses, Wickham-rd.; W. E. Ratcliffe, 13 lock-up garages, Epsom rd. and Purley-way; F. H. Ayling, 4 garages and office, Sandringham-rd.; Truett & Steel, 6 houses, Hatch-rd.; W. H. Lacey, 4 garages, Outram-rd.; S. Boothman, 18 houses, Stanford-rd.; Croydon Memorial Co., 4 garages, Mitcham-rd. — Shirley Farm estate has been sold for development.

DORKING.—It is proposed to acquire a site near the Dorking boys' secondary school for a joint school clinic and welfare centre. By a unanimous vote the Urban Council has decided to enter into a 14 years contract to light the town by electricity, commencing on January 1, 1928.

EDMONTON.—M.H. has sanctioned £73,800 for 148 houses.—Engineer submitted estimate for repairs at Claverings Farm house, amounting to approximately £200, which are to be proceeded with.—Plans passed: Stanley Parkes & Brown, 2 houses, Fairfield-rd.; J. Neilson, 18 houses in Faversham-av. and Park-av.; J. Wicken, 8 houses, Bury-st.

EGHAM.—The Housing Committee of the U.D.C. has asked the Council to investigate immediately the advisability of erecting 50 additional houses. The Highways Lighting and Fire Brigade Committee's report was approved regarding provision of a new fire station on a portion of land adjoining the Liberal Club, High-st.

ESSEX.—Inquiry is to be held by M.H. into an application of C.C. for the borrowing of £91,569 for the provision of new County Offices.

FARNHAM.—A suitable site of 7¼ acres between the Waverley and Tilford roads, Farnham, for a girl's grammar school, has been offered to the Surrey E.C. at £200 per acre.

FERMANAGH.—A scheme has been prepared by C. S. for bridge at Galloon Island at £7,000.

GREASBRO'.—It was decided to apply to the M.H. to borrow £4,800 for the conversion of privies, and for £4,100 for the carrying out of a new sewerage scheme. Earl Fitzwilliam has offered land necessary for the erection of a sewerage works at Nether Haugh for £4 per year. With regard to the Goodwin Charity Estate of 21 acres, district valuer is to value the land for a housing site.

HENDON.—L.C.C. are providing perambulator sheds for tenants of flats on new Watling estate.

HERTFORD.—Plans been approved by Council for extension to ladies' portion of the public lavatory, and for an alteration which will permit of access to ladies' lavatories at night time. Work is to cost £125.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH.—U.D.C. approved plans:—A. C. Hodges, 3 houses, Eversley-crescent; Dodge & Reid, 2 houses, Bassett-gardens, Osterley; Roper, Son & Chapman, 6 lock-up shops, Staines-rd.; Brewer, Smith & Brewer, 3 garages, Kilmorey-gardens; J. P. Blake, 4 shops, Great West-rd.; J. P. Blake, 3 houses and garage, Granville-av.; J. G. Ambrose, 10 houses, Woodlands-rd.; W. J. Harris, 2 houses, The Drive, Spring Grove-rd.; W. Burr, hall, Bath-rd.; Elsbury & Son, 2 houses, Hanworth-rd.; T. Chapman, 2 houses, Clare-rd.; Dodge & Reid, 2 houses, Bassett-gardens; H. Beazley, 7 shops with flats over, Kingsley-rd.; H. E. Stocking, bungalow and 2 houses, Sunnycroft-rd.—U.D.C. have made application to M.H. for sanction to appropriation of 1.4 acres of land at Pear Tree estate, for housing purposes.

HEXHAM-ON-TYNE.—R.C. elementary school is to be built. Stienlet & Maxwell, Saville-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne, architects.

HOLME CULTRAM.—U.D.C. passed plans for Mr. Underwood, 8 houses on Council's land at Silloth.

IPSWICH.—Dock Commissioners have accepted a tender of £49,000 for new quay 600 ft. long.

KINGSBURY.—Middlesex C. C. proposes to purchase 17 acres of land for playing fields for Kingsbury County school.

LONDON.—Repairs and renovations are to be carried out at the Mansion house at £2,530.

LONDON (CITY).—Corporation recommend repairs and renovations be carried out at Mansion House at £2,530.

LONDON (HACKNEY).—B.C. passed plans: Marrable Bros., 3 huts and additional sanitary accommodation, at the L.C.C. Upton House school, Urswick-rd.; C. F. Williamson, warehouse, Amhurst-terr., opposite 8 & 9; G. Streeter & Son, 8 garages in yard belonging to 167, Well-st.

LONDON (HAMMERSMITH).—L.C.C. recommend £1,106 in respect of provision of a cookery centre at Wormholt-park L.C.C. school.—L.C.C. also recommend £262 in respect of repairs and redecoration of premises at 56, Thornfield-rd.

LONDON (ISLINGTON).—Islington is considering construction of a crematorium.

LONDON (KENSINGTON).—B.C. recommend erection of infant welfare centre on a site in Sirder-rd. Tenders are to be invited.

LONDON (LEWISHAM).—B.C. received B.E. approval to new school on the Downham housing estate.—Plans passed: A. E. Thomas, 18 houses, Davenport-rd.; Ed. W. Wallis, 8 houses, Charlecote-gr.; J. G. Stephenson, for L.C.C. school on north side of Durham-hill, Downham estate.

LONDON (TOOTING).—A covered market is to be erected in Garratt-lane.

LONDON (WOOLWICH).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by B.C. of £34,325 for housing purposes.

MANCHESTER.—Manchester and District Greyhound Owners' Federation propose at Fallowfield a greyhound racing track. Col. Westcott, architect and surveyor, Game Cock chambers, 13, Bridge-st., Manchester.

MEANWOOD.—Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., has acquired a site at the junction of Stainbeck-la. and Stainbeck-rd. for branch stores.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Application of Corporation to borrow £7,060 for carrying out alterations to municipal offices so as to allow of a rearrangement of Borough Accountant's staff has been the subject of a M.H. inquiry.

MYTHOLMROYD.—An amended plan, submitted by Messrs. Sutcliffe and Addison, for proposed shop on Stocks estate, was approved by U.D.C.

NENAGH.—U.D.C. decided upon scheme for building a school.

NEWCASTLE.—Plans been approved by Newcastle Corporation, for reconstruction of the Playhouse at Benton Bank Plans submitted by Marshall & Tweedy, architects, on behalf of Mr. Donald Gilbert.

NEWTON ABBOT.—U.D.C. are considering a scheme for erection of a swimming bath.

NORTH TIPPERARY.—County Board of Health is to spend £2,100 upon renovation work at sanatorium at Roscrea.

PRESTON.—Preston Labour Clubs have purchased land in Brierley-st. for brewery at £15,000. G. H. Broadbent, architect, 12, Guildhall-st.—H. Heeton, 8 houses, Riverside; J. Masheter, 24 houses, Malvern-av.

ROCHDALE.—Plans are in course of preparation by H.M.O.W. for the conversion of the old Post Office building into new County Court and Inland Revenue offices.

SNAPETHORPE.—A scheme is being prepared for combined Fever hospital and small-pox hospital.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—C.B. passed plans: 4 flats, Woodfield Park-dr, Mrs. A. M. Bull; 4 houses, Marine-par., Leigh, Geo W. Eves; 2 houses, Madeira-av., and bungalow, Blenheim-cres., A. W. Coodhew; 3 houses, Kensington-rd., E. S. Membery; amended plan showing 6 bungalows in lieu of 7 houses (blocks 1-7), Lonsdale-rd., W. T. Cusdin; bungalow and 6 garages, Leas-gdns., W A. Schrier; 4 garages, The Drive, Westcliff, S. & A. Riley; 2 houses and 2 garages, The Drive, Wheeler & Co.; 9 bungalows, Adalia-cres., Donovan & Whitaker; 3 houses, Torquay-dr., Hat & McCrow.

TANFIELD.—The U.D.C. has obtained sanction from the M.H. to borrow £3,590 for the Council offices at Tantobie.

UXBRIDGE.—U.D.C. are proposing to apply for sanction to borrow £29,250 for erection of houses on Rockingham Meadows.

WARRINGTON.—Messrs. William & Segar Owen, F.R.I.B.A., architects, Palmyra-sq. chambers, have prepared plans for extensions to the workshops in Museum-st. for the Warrington, Widnes and District Society for the Blind.

WEXFORD.—Wexford County Health Board decided to carry out by direct labour construction of water works at Gorey.

WOOD GREEN.—U.D.C. received M.H. sanction to borrowing £16,140 for 30 houses on White Hart-la. estate.

WORKSOP.—R.D.C. approved plans submitted by Barber, Walker & Co., proprietors of Harworth Colliery for cinema at Harworth. P. N. Brundell, architect, Harworth Colliery.

WORTHING.—T. C. passed plans:—Clubhouse, St. Andrew's-rd., and near Chipper's Castle, Tarring, for the Worthing Rugby Football Club, per A. S. Ivens; 2 houses, Athelstan-rd., W. G. Sisman; 9 houses, Nutbourne-rd., for S. E. Merredew, per H. M. Potter; 6 houses, South Farm-rd., for Worthing Estates Building Co., Ltd., per F. G. Abell; 3 houses and garages, St. Lawrence-av., for H. Harwood, per C. C. G. Osborne; amended plan, 2 lock-up shops, garage and 2 water-closets, Richmond-rd., for Worthing Estates Building Co., Ltd., per F. G. Abell; 2 houses, Evelyn-rd., for Worthing Estates Building Co., Ltd., per F. G. Abell; 3 houses and house and shop, West-court-rd., F. C. Tyler; amended plan, 3 lock-up garages, High-st., for Hall & Co., Ltd., per T. E. Hyde; 2 houses, Chantry-rd., H. A. Smith; 22 houses, Charmandean estate, F. Sandell & Sons; 2 new streets, Marine Park estate, H. P. Brazier, H. S. Fisher, and A. W. Boyle; amended plan, 2 houses, West-av., S. Philips & Co.; 4 houses, Chatham-rd., A. Clare; 38 houses, Leuchard-av., A. M. Lyne.

YORKSHIRE.—We understand that Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co. have received a contract for construction of a mill for J. & P. Coats, Ltd., in Yorkshire.

YOUGHAL.—South Cork County Board of Public Assistance proposes to spend £800 on new hospital.

Building Trade Conditions for September.

Employment declined during September; it continued good, however, in many districts with skilled operatives other than painters, but was poor or slack at some centres, including Keighley, Macclesfield, Lancaster, and Preston; it was moderate, on the whole, with unskilled workers. According to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, bad weather conditions hampered outside work and caused an appreciable amount of lost time; on the other hand, a little overtime was reported from a few districts. Employment, as a whole, was only slightly better than in September, 1926, when it was adversely affected by a shortage of materials arising out of the stoppage in the coal-mining industry. As regards individual occupations, employment showed some decline with plasterers, but was very good in most districts, some shortage being reported from several centres; it also declined with bricklayers, masons, carpenters, and slaters, but was either fairly good or good with such workers at most centres; it showed a further slight improvement with plumbers, and was generally fairly good. Employment showed a seasonal decline with painters, but was fair, on the whole, with skilled men; it remained moderate with tradesmen's labourers.

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* See also our List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.]

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thames up to London Bridge.	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 5 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 19 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.	£ s. d.
Flettons, at King's Cross	2 14 3
Do. grooved for Plaster	2 16 3
Do. Bullnose	3 8 3
Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—1 2½ in.	8 11 0
3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—	£ s. d.
Best White Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	21 0 0
Headers	20 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Flats	27 10 0
D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
D'ble Headers	26 10 0
One Side and two Ends	30 10 0
Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
Splays and Squints	28 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. „ „	2 4	4 in. „ „	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	10 6	per yd.
Pit Sand	13 9	„ „
Thames Sand	14 6	„ „
Best Washed Sand	14 6	„ „
¾ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	12 9	„ „
¼ in.	14 0	„ „
¾ in. Broken Brick	11 6	„ „
Pan Breeze	8 0	„ „

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test £2 13 0 to £2 15 0 46s. alongside at Vauxhall in 80-ton lots.

	£ s. d.
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 10 0
Super Cement (Waterproof)	4 3 0
Roman Cement	8 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
„ „ Pink	5 10 0
Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
„ „ White	3 12 6
„ Fine	5 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
„ Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	2 10 9
Chalk Lime	2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	2 13 6
Hair per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in s'cks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dp

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
RUTLAND STONE.— Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road wagons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
HOPTON-WOOD STONE— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	s. d.
Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P. ft. cb.	17 0
Sawn two sides „	27 0
Sawn three or four sides „	32 0
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.* Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 6
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) „	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto „	1 4
HARD YORK— Delivered at any Goods Station, London.	
Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto „	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) „	2 10
3 in. ditto ditto „	2 1½
2 in. self-faced random flags .. Per yd. super	9 0

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full-van loads, per ft. cube :—Plain, 8s. 6d. ; Moulded, 9s. 6d. ; Cills, 10s. 0d.

WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£28 0	3 × 6	£21 0
4 × 9	25 0	3 × 11	25 0
4 × 8	24 0	2 × 11	25 0
4 × 7	23 0	3 × 9	24 0
3 × 8	21 0	2½ × 9	23 0
3 × 7	20 0	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	20 0	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£27 0	1 × 9	26 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches	per sq.	Inches	per sq.
⅝	20/-	1¼	31/-
¾	22/-	1½	34/-
1	25/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
1	25/-	⅝	16/6
1¼	31/-	¾	19/-
1½	34/-	1	24/-

BATTENS.

Inches.	s. d.
¾ × 2	2 6 per 100 ft.

SAWN LATHS.

Per bundle	0 2 4

1" AND UP THICK.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, ft. cube	0 15 0 to	—
Dry American and/or Japanese Plain Oak, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 13 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 16 0 to	0 18 0
Dry Log cut Honduras Mahogany, ft. cube	0 18 0 to	1 1 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, ft. cube	1 4 0 to	1 10 0
Dry Teak, ft. cube	0 13 0 to	0 15 0
Dry American Whitewood, ft. cube	0 11 0 to	0 14 0
Best Scotch glue, per cwt.	4 10 0 to	—
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	32 18 4	18 by 10	18 12 11
22 by 12	29 17 11	18 by 9	16 9 2
22 by 11	27 14 2	16 by 10	15 12 6
20 by 12	26 5 0	16 by 8	12 3 9
20 by 10	22 10 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truckloads of not less than 4 tons.

	Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	5 12
ditto hand-made ditto	5 17 6
Ornamental ditto	6 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

	£ s. d.
R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	12 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	14 10 0
„ „ Stanchions	16 10 0
In Roof Work	19 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.

To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	12 0 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	10 15 0
⅜ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Tubes.	Fittings Over ½"	Flanges Over ½"
Black Gas	67½%	45%	55%
Galvanised Gas	52½%	35%	45%
Blue Water	62½%	40%	50%
Galvanised Water	46½%	30%	40%
Red Steam	57½%	35%	45%
Galvanised Steam	40 %	25%	35%

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Prices ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3 in.	1/3½	11½d.	3½d.
3½ in.	1/4½	1/1½	3½d.
4 in.	1/6	1/3	3½d.
4½ in.	1/7½	1/4½	4½d.
5 in.	1/10½	1/6½	5½d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3 in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
3½ in.	1/8	1/4½	3½d.
4 in.	1/9½	1/4½	3½d.
4½ in.	1/11½	1/7½	4½d.
5 in.	2/4½	1/10½	5½d.

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
2 in. plain	1/10½	1/3	1/9½
2½ in. „	2/0½	1/4½	2/1½
3 in. „	2/6	1/9	2/7½
3½ in. „	2/11½	2/0½	3/0½
4 in. „	3/5	2/6½	3/8½

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London-Prices ex Works

	Pipe.	Bends. stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts. plain	3 3	2 4½	2 10
2½ in. „	3 9	2 7½	3 7
3 in. „	4 6	2 10	4 2½
3½ in. „	4 11½	3 7	4 11½
4 in. „	5 5½	4 0½	5 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London-Prices ex Works.

	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches, stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 4	5 1	8 0½
4 in. „ „	6 2	5 8	10 0
5 in. „ „	7 2	10 10	17 1
6 in. „ „	8 6	13 2	21 9

Gasken for jointing, 38/6 per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON— Common bars	13 0 0 to	14 10 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	14 5 0 to	15 15 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Mild Steel Bars	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	10 0 0 ..	11 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	12 0 0 ..	13 0 0
„ Galvanised	27 0 0 ..	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	13 5 0 ..	14 5 0
„ „ „ 24 g.	14 5 0 ..	15 5 0
„ „ „ 26 g.	16 5 0 ..	17 5 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	15 10 0 ..	16 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	16 10 0 ..	17 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	18 10 0 ..	20 10 0

No 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	18 0 0 ..	19 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	21 10 0 ..	22 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	22 0 0 ..	23 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	24 0 0 ..	26 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	25 10 0 ..	26 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 0 0	

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	£ s. d.
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	28 15 0
Pipe in coils	29 5 0
Soil pipe	32 5 0
Compo Pipe	32 15 0
NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra ; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to size 2 5s. cwt. extra.	
Oil lead, ex London area, at Mills per ton	18 15 0

COPPER.

		s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	1 0½
Strong sheet	„	1 0
Thin	„	1 1
Copper nails	„	2 3
Copper wire	„	2 4

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
29/- 45/- 76/- 153/- 246/- 510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in. ¾ in 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
41/6 62/- 92/- 174/- 300/- 588/- per doz.

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in.
39/6 60/- 116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
7/6 10/- 14/- 23/- 30/- 42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in.
7/6 11/- 17/- 29/- 36/- 63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1¼ in. 2 in. 3 in. 3½ in. 4 in.
10/- 12/- 20/- 24/- 31/-per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES, S.F.

½ in. ¾ in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in.
35/- 56/- 98/- 162/- 228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREW.

1¼ in. 1½ in. 2 in. 3 in.
8 lbs. P. traps 33/- 41/- 56/- 101/- per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps 35/- 45/- 66/- 126/- „

TIN.—English Ingots, 3/1 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 1/3, Tinmen's 1/6, Blowpipe 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

			£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon		0 2 11
„ „ „ in barrels	„		0 3 1
„ „ „ in drums	„		0 3 3
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„		0 3 3
„ „ „ in drums	„		0 3 6
Turpentine in barrels	„		0 3 7
„ in drums (10 gall.)	„		0 3 9
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)			42 15 0
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J." Brand and other best brands (in 14 lb. tins) not less than 5 cwt. lots per ton delivered			62 5 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ..	per ton		35 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.		0 15 0
Filicol	„		0 15 6
Size. XD quality	fkn.		0 3 6

(*Continued on p. 676.*)

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER and is copyright. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS (*contd.*)

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ..	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	6½d.
15 „ thirds ..	3½d.	32 „ thirds	9½d.
21 „ fourths ..	4d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz.	3½d.
21 „ thirds ..	4½d.	„ „ 21 „	4½d.
26 „ fourths ..	4½d.	Fluted 15 oz. 6½d., 21oz. 9d.	
26 „ thirds ..	6½d.	En'lled 15 oz. 4½d.,21oz.6½d.	

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

GLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4½d.
3/16 Rough rolled	5½d.
¼ Rough rolled	5½d.
Figured Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	6d.
Ditto, tinted	8½d.
Rolled Sheet	5½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	5½d.
Tinted do.	7½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per Gallon. £ s. d.
Oak Varnish	Inside	0 14 0
Fine ditto	ditto	0 16 0
Fine Copal	ditto	0 18 0
Pale Copal	ditto	1 0 0
Pale Copal Carriage	ditto	1 4 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1 2 6
Fine Copal Flatting	ditto	1 0 6
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0 19 0
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1 0 0
Pale ditto	ditto	1 2 0
Best ditto	ditto	1 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size		0 12 6
Best Black Japan		0 10 6
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0 12 0
Brunswick Black		0 7 6
Berlin Black		0 14 6
Knotting (patent)		1 5 0
French and Brush Polish		0 17 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebine		0 9 0
Culrass Black Enamel		0 7 0

HOUSING PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND

The following figures show the progress that has been made in State-aided housing schemes in Scotland to September 30, 1927 :—

	Completed.	Under Construction.
1919 Act	25,542	8
Private subsidy schemes (1919 Additional Powers Act)	2,324	—
Slum clearance schemes ...	5,946	3,257
1923 Act :—		
By local authorities ...	3,778	227
By private enterprise ...	10,903	2,574
1924 Act :—		
By local authorities ...	13,832	12,445
By private enterprise ...	313	187
Demonstration houses ...	17	—
Steel houses erected on behalf of Government by Scottish National Housing Company	1,916	556
	64,571	19,254

The Scottish Housing Record.

A review of the building activities in Glasgow during the past eight years has been issued by the Housing Department of the Corporation. During that period the number of houses dealt with has amounted to 27,419. In 1920 the capital expenditure was £199,540, and for the year ending on May 31 last it was £2,003,123.

OBITUARY.

The death has occurred at 6, Ivy-place, Berwick, of Mr. Peter Whittlie, builder. Mr. Whittlie was in his 76th year.

The death also occurred of Mr. Archibald M'Arthur, aged 52, joiner and builder, at Campbell-place, Inverskip.

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dunfermline.—Improvements.—The Carnegie Dunfermline Trustees have received permission by the Dean of Guild Court to demolish a shop and house at the junction of Chalmers-street with Bridge-street, and to erect wrought iron railings and stone pillars at the entrance there to Pittencrieff Park and Glen. The scheme is estimated to cost about £30,000.

Edinburgh.—Gas Holder.—The Gas Committee of Edinburgh Town Council has recommended that a new gasholder at Granton Gasworks be purchased at a probable cost of £120,000 to £150,000.

Edinburgh.—Houses.—The Edinburgh Dean of Guild Court has sanctioned the following :—Messrs. E. Chalmers & Co., Ltd.—warehouse at Ashley-place, Newhaven-road, Leith; and Mr. G. Andrews—three shops and two houses at Liberton-gardens, Liberton.

Glasgow.—Houses.—The Western Heritable Investment Co., Ltd., propose to erect 712 houses at Meikle Aikenhead.

Glasgow.—Hospital.—The Lord Provost of Glasgow has held a meeting in support of the scheme for building an adequate dental hospital and school in Glasgow.

Glasgow.—Housing.—The Glasgow Dean of Guild Court has granted sanction to the Corporation for 1,142 three-apartment, 522 four-apartment, and 14 five-apartment houses at Carntyne, the cost of which, it is estimated, will amount to £945,483. They were also granted warrants for 144 houses of three apartments and 48 of four apartments at Balmore-road and 8 houses of three apartments at Shettleston. The Corporation were also granted permission to erect shops at Hawthorn-street and Chestnut-street and to construct roads and sewers at Garscadden-street, Knightswood, at Carntyne, and at Ruchill. Other linings granted by the Court were :—Royal Infirmary—to erect cloakrooms and workshops; Messrs. Lauder & Shaw, 341, Bath-street—bungalows at Paisley-road and Crookston-road; Messrs. James Templeton & Co., William-street, Greenhead—buildings at Abercromby-street, Bridgeton; Messrs. Mactaggart & Mickel, Ltd.—70 houses at Meikle Aikenhead.

Nairn.—Harbour.—The Town Council has agreed to borrow £26,000 for the construction of the new harbour. The total cost of the works is estimated at £47,000.

Portobello.—Pier.—The Electricity Committee of Edinburgh Town Council has generally approved the plans submitted by Mr. W. A. Macartney, Burgh Engineer, for the proposed erection of a pier on the beach at Portobello.

Tranent.—Police Station.—Tenders have been submitted to the East Lothian Standing Joint Committee for the erection of a new police station at Tranent, and the committee has forwarded them on to the architect for his consideration.

Turnberry.—Extension.—The London Midland and Scottish Railway Co. are to carry out important extensions at their hotel at Turnberry. The cost of the work will be about £60,000. The contract has been secured by Messrs. William Taylor & Son (Glasgow), Ltd.

Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

The monthly meeting of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held at 15, Rutland-square, Edinburgh. Applications for membership were submitted as follows :—Two Fellows and one Associate. The council resolved to grant during session 1927-28 various prizes—the Sir Rowand Anderson medal and prize of £100, to be awarded to competitor under the age of 28 years who produces the best design for a University Union; the Rutland prize of £50 for the study of materials and methods of construction; prize of £15 to third-year student attending architectural school in Scotland; and two prizes of £20 and £5 respectively for "quarterly" essay competition, available to students and members of the Incorporation under 35 years of age.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND.*

The following are the present rates of wages in the building trade in the principal towns of Scotland. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur :—

	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Labourers—Masons', Bricklayers', Plasterers'.
Aberdeen	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/7	10½d to 1/1
Airdrie	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3
Alexandria	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/2½ to 1/3½
Arbroath	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/5½	1/1½
Ayr	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Bathgate	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8½	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/2 to 1/3
Blairgowrie	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7½	1/5	1/7	1/4	10d. to 1/-
Bo'ness	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Coatbridge	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	—	1/6½	1/3½
Dumbarton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Dumfries	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Dundee	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3
Dunfermline	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Edinburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Falkirk	1/7½	1/7½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/7	1/6½	1/2½
Fort William	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/2
Galashiels	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Glasgow	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Greenock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/0½ to 1/3½
Hamilton	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Hawick	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7–1/7½	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/2½
Helensburgh	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½
Inverness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Kilmarnock	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkcaldy	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Kirkwall	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/4	1/-
Lanark	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6	1/- to 1/2
Leith	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Motherwell	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Perth	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/6½	1/3
Stirling	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/3½
Stirlingshire (Eastern District)	1/8–1/10	1/8–1/10	1/8	1/9	1/7	1/8	1/6½	1/3½
Wishaw	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/9	1/8	1/8	1/7	1/3½

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in the various towns in England and Wales are given on page 670.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	11	0
Add if in clay	„ „	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	„ „	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	5
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	„ „	1	0

CONCRETOR.

		s.	d.
Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	38	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	„ „	7	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	„ „	3	3
Add if in beams	„ „	3	9
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	„ „	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	„ „	2	6

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	32	0	0
Add if in stocks	„	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	„	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	„	1	10	0

FACINGS.

		s.	d.
Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	1¼

POINTING.

		s.	d.
Neat flat struck or weathered joint	„ „	0	3

ARCHES.

		s.	d.
Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—			
Fair external in half brick rings	„ „	0	10
Axed in stocks	„ „	1	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	„ „	6	0

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	„ „	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks	„	4	15

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	„ „	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	„ „	6	3
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	„ „	1	2

MASON.

		s.	d.
York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	„ „	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	„ „	10	6
Portland stone fixed	„ „	20	0

SLATER.

		s.	d.
Welsh 16 in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20 in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	„	80	9
Do. 24 in. × 12 in. Do. Do.	„	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	5	0
Do. joists	„ „	5	6
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	„ „	6	0
Do. trusses	„ „	8	6

		¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	35/6	40/-	45/-	72/-

		s.	d.
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers	„	50	0
Do. to beams	per ft. sup.	1	0
Centres for arches	„	1	6
Gutter boards and bearers	„	1	0

FLOORING.

		¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot	per sq.	—	44/6	53/-	60/6
Do. tongued and grooved	„	—	49/-	57/6	65/-
Do. matchings	„	45/-	51/-	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds	per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/0	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	„ „	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	„ „	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1¼ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2 in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size	„ „	3	9

DOORS.

		1¼″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed	per ft. sup.	2/1	2/4	2/6
Four-panel Do.	„	2/5	2/8	2/11
Two-panel moulded both sides	„	2/8	2/11	3/2
Four-panel Do. Do.	„	2/11	3/2	3/5

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1½″	1¾″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	„	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	„	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/-	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. × 1¼ in.	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail: average, 3 in. × 3 in.	„ „	6	0
Add if ramped	„ „	12	0
Add if wreathed	„ „	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/-
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/-
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	16	3
Plain compound girders	„	19	0
Do. stanchions	„	21	9
In roof work	„	27	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

		3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints	ft. run	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/6
Ogee Do. Do.	„	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/3
Rain-water pipes with ears	„	1/9	2/7	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	4/4	5/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends	„	1/11	2/4½	3/7	4/-
Do. nozzles for inlets	„	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	42	0
Do. Do. in flats	„	41	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welf joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	„ „	1	6
Copper nailing	„ „	0	6

		½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste	per ft. run	1/2	1/9	2/-	3/4	4/-	—
Do. service	„	1/8	2/2	2/7	3/10	—	—
Do. soil	„	—	—	—	—	—	6/9
Bends in lead pipe	each	—	—	—	—	3/3	8/2
Soldered stop ends	„	1/2	1/8	2/1	2/10	3/6	—
Red lead joints	„	11d.	1/-	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints	„	2/10	3/6	4/-	4/11	6/6	9/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws	„	—	—	—	14/7	19/6	—
Bib cocks and joints	„	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/-	—	—
Stop cocks and joints	„	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/-	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	6
Do. Do. Sirapite	„ „	2	9
Do. Do. Keen's	„ „	4	0
Add saw lathing	„ „	1	7
Add metal lathing	„ „	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, &c., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	„ „	2	2
Do. plain face	„ „	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1¾
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	9

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	8½
26-oz. Do.	„ „	1	0
Obscured sheet	„ „	1	1
¼-in. rolled plate	„ „	0	9
¼-in rough rolled or cast plate	„ „	0	10½
¼-in wired cast plate	„ „	1	4

PAINTER

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	„ „	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	„ „	0	9
Do. 2 coats	„ „	1	2
Do. 3 coats	„ „	1	9
Do. 4 coats	„ „	2	4
Graining	„ „	2	3
Varnishing twice	„ „	1	9
Sizing	„ „	0	3
Flatting	„ „	0	7
Enamel	„ „	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	„ „	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/- to 4/-		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 % on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployments Acts and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

Second-hand Scientific Instruments.

The October catalogue (No. 91) of Messrs. C. Baker, 244, High Holborn, W.C., contains details of a number of good second-hand scientific instruments which will be of interest to surveyors and others. Several good microscopes are on hand, besides a number of theodolites, levels, etc., every piece being guaranteed to be in order. The firm has also been requested to dispose of the unique collection of scientific and photographic equipment belonging to the late Edward Sanger Shepherd. The catalogues will be sent upon request.

Solid Steel Columns.

A well-got-up booklet, bound in leather, has been issued on this subject by Messrs. Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., of 80, Goswell-road, E.C.1, the constructional steel engineers. The booklet contains some useful reference tables and will be sent upon request to all architects and constructional engineers.

Change of Address.

Messrs. Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., of High-street, Bolton, have recently removed their London office to more commodious premises at 72/74, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Their branch manager now is Mr. E. Chaudoir.

Travelling Exhibit of Radiators.

The motor travelling exhibit of the National Radiator Co., Ltd., of Hull, fitted with a working installation of the "Ideal" Cookanheat and "Ideal" Classic radiators, will demonstrate on Friday afternoon, the 28th inst., in the Motor Park, Church-street, Barnsley.

A Guide to the Engineering and Mechanical Industries.

A Classified Guide to Literature relating to the Engineering and Mechanical Industries, published between August, 1926, and September, 1927, has been compiled by Messrs. F. & E. Stoneham, Ltd., 79, Cheapside, E.C.2, for the Annual Conference of the Library Association at Edinburgh. Copies of the Guide can be had, free of charge on application to Messrs. Stoneham.

Directory of the Building Trades.

Messrs. Kelly's Directories, Ltd., have issued the 16th edition (price 50s. net) of their Directory of the Building Trades. This Directory covers, and constitutes an invaluable guide to, the Building and Allied Trades. It embraces England, Scotland and Wales, and the principal towns in Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. In addition to the names of upwards of 20,000 builders, it gives also the names of those engaged in the allied professions and trades, such as builders in concrete, plumbers and glaziers, gasfitters, sanitary engineers, architects, land and estate agents, surveyors, etc., and of manufacturers and suppliers of the different articles and materials used. The book comprises: (1) A places section, giving the names of each county, arranged alphabetically under the towns and villages, also such details as population, early-closing and market days for each place; (2) an alphabetical classification of trades for the London postal district, arranged with the names under each trade heading in alphabetical order; (3) a similar classification of trades for the rest of England, Scotland and Wales. There is also an extensive section giving, in alphabetical order, the names of branded articles and specialities used in the building trades, together with the names and addresses of the manufacturers. This is a publication necessary to architects and constructors, and one which should always be kept in date. It will be found to repay itself many times.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him next week not later than Tuesday evening.

*** Denotes *accepted*.**
† Denotes *provisionally accepted*.
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance*.
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications*.

ACTON.—Painting work at the public baths, Salisbury-street, as follows: (1) painting and repairs to exterior: and (2) repairs to roof of second-class swimming bath, for the T.C. Borough Engineer:—

(1)

Smith, Clifton & Co., Bishopsgate, E.C.	£611	18	7
Tersons, London, E.C.	367	0	0
W. H. Cooper & Son, Hammersmith, W.6.	237	0	0
J. W. Buckingham & Sons, Willesden-lane, N.W.2	215	0	0
*Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	162	0	0
Ferris, Bros., Acton	160	15	0
Woollard & Sons, Ltd., Acton	154	0	0

(2)

J. W. Buckingham & Sons, Willesden-lane, N.W.2	950	0	0
Tersons, London, E.C.	753	0	0
Woollard & Sons, Ltd., Acton	438	0	0
Ferris Bros., Acton	430	0	0
*G. Bollom & Sons, Ltd., Acton	417	0	0

ALTRINCHAM.—Extensions to the Public library, George-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. J. Cocker, architect, 7, Market-street:—

*Stone, Altrincham £2,700

ALTRINCHAM.—Club premises at the junction of Mayors-road, Moss-lane, and Manor-road, for trustees of British Legion Club. Mr. T. H. Hill, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 19, Kingsway, Altrincham:—

*W. Brown, Hale, Cheshire.

ASHFORD.—Alterations; also extension of the ladies' cloak room, assembly rooms in High-street, for the U.D.C. Mr. Wm. Terrill, Surveyor, 5, North-street:—

Skinner & Morlidge, 1A, Christchurch-road	£165	0	0
*W. Shippam, 13, North-street	150	0	0

(Both of Ashford.)

BACUP.—Church at Rossendale, Lancashire, for the Rev. Magill, of St. Peter's Church. Mr. R. Byrom, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 9, Victoria-buildings, Bury:—

*J. Bradley, Stacksteads, Bacup.

BARKING TOWN.—Construction of the lavatory, etc., accommodation for players at the rear of the grandstand in the Vicarage Field, for the U.D.C.:—

G. A. Ball	£663	0	0
H. Newell	598	0	0
*Myall Bros.	488	7	0

BARKING TOWN.—Electric light installation to flats in Gascoigne-road, for the U.D.C.:—

E. O. Porter	£275	10	0
W. H. Sugden & Co., Ltd.	249	0	0
*F. W. Jameson	191	12	0

BERRYDEN.—Reinforced concrete water tower, for the Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd. Messrs. Tawse & Allan, architects, 10, Bon Accord-square, Aberdeen:—

*Clark & Chapman, Aberdeen.

BLACKPOOL.—Erection of the second portion of the Tyldesley Council school, boys' department, Condor-grove. Mr. Francis Wood, Borough Engineer.

*Atherton Bros., Ltd., Blackpool.

BRAY.—For erection of necessary poles and cables and wiring of 68 houses, for the U.D.C.:—

Gleeson, O'Dea & Co., Ltd. Dublin	£690	0	0
Patrick Ryan, Dublin	597	11	10
W. King, Rathmines	577	0	0
Siemens Schuckert (Ireland), Ltd., Dublin	574	0	0
Roche & McConnell, Dublin	559	0	0
R. H. Farmer, Dublin	545	0	0
Thomas Kergh, Dublin	446	0	0
*H. Garth, Bray	445	0	0

BURY.—Painting various buildings for the Bury and District Joint Water Board and the Corporation:—

*Daniel Morris & Son, Ramsbottom.

CASHEL.—New courthouse on portion of the site of the old police barracks, for the U.D.C.:—

Roche, Morrissey & Kennedy, Clonmel	£4,008	0	6
Michael Murray & Sons, Youghal	3,735	3	0
M. Purcell, Thurles	3,715	3	9
J. Browne, Balinure, Thurles	3,500	0	0
Barry & Cavanagh, Tipperary	3,448	0	0
O'Dwyer & Fogarty, Thurles	3,265	3	3
J. O'Leary, Cashel	3,253	8	4
*M. Condon, Thurles	2,830	0	0

CROYDON.—Erection of a school on the Waddon estate, for the C.B.:—

J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London	£9,522
Hill & Gurr, Bromley	9,390
Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath	9,362
F. M. Bleach & Co., Norbury	9,270
J. Smith & Sons, Ltd., South Norwood	9,237
Crawley & Co., Hackney	9,185
R. Mansell, Croydon	8,997
W. Akers & Co., Ltd., South Norwood	8,879
E. J. Saunders, Croydon	8,819
Grace & Marsh, Ltd., Croydon	8,713
E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., London	8,710
Perry's (Ealing), Ltd., Ealing	8,594
G. E. Everitt & Sons., Ltd., Croydon	8,508
*J. Crewdson, Horley	8,420

CROYDON.—Erection of the new Winterbourne Central school to accommodate 400 scholars, for the C.B. Mr. William H. Ashford, A.R.I.B.A., architect—

*Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath £17,247
(Subject to M.H. approval.)

CROYDON.—Two blocks of flats in Upper Coombs-street, for the C.B.:—

*S. E. Moss, Southend-on-Sea £16,143

DERBY.—Extensions and alterations to the orthopædic department of the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. Messrs. Young & Hall, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 17, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.:—

*Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., Derby.

DORCHESTER.—Detached house. Mr. Sydney A Jackson, architect, National Provincial Bank Chambers:—

G. Fry	£2,150
C. E. Slade	2,028
Jesty & Baker	2,025
J. F. Herridge & Son	1,997
*Watts Bros.	1,963

DORDON.—Concert room, etc., at the Dordon working men's club, 217, Long-street. Messrs. Marston & Linford, architects, of 36, Market-street, Tamworth:—

Watkins & Sons, Nuneaton	£2,670	0	0
Watton & Sons, Tamworth	2,556	0	0
T. H. Clifford, Glascote	2,399	0	0
T. H. Dell, Fazeley	2,395	11	4
Holland & Son, Atherstone	2,392	9	11
Rooms & Aldridge, Dordon	2,375	0	0
G. Hope, Dordon	2,325	0	0
Hope & Aldridge, Nuneaton	2,298	0	0
Hensing, Ltd., Birmingham	2,297	0	0
C. Shuttleworth, Glascote	2,271	18	3
S. Hemmings, Wilnecote	2,254	0	0
*Jones & Sons, Grendon	2,203	10	7
Jennings & Son, Atherstone	2,146	0	0

DUBLIN.—Painting and renovation to premises in Chatham-row, for the C.B. City Architect.:—

T. Dockrell, Son & Co.	£190	3	0
Owen Devlin	165	13	2
J. F. Keatinge & Sons	165	0	0
A. P. Watkinson	159	18	0
Joseph Warren	159	0	0
Ferguson & Co.	156	0	0
J. E. Taylor	148	0	0
C. Jones & Sons	130	0	0
L. & J. Duff	123	15	0
*James Daly	115	0	0

(All of Dublin.)

EDINBURGH.—Demolition of properties, the erection of new boundary walls, and works incidental thereto at Nos. 21–25, Queen-street, No. 11, Bowie's-close, and Nos. 8–11, Water-street, Leith, for the T.C. Mr. W. A. Macartney, A.M.Inst.C.E., Burgh Engineer. Quantities by Messrs, Morham & Brotthie, 29, Hanover-street.

*Hardie & Son, Bo'ness £961

GATESHEAD. — R.C. school at Esh Winning, Co. Durham. Mr. H. A. Yearsley, architect, 25, Market-street, Manchester: —

*Hallwoods, Hyde, Cheshire.

Electric light—
*John Adams, Ltd., Manchester.

Heating—
*Criag & Mills, Ltd., Manchester.

GLASGOW.—Important extensions at their hotel at Turnberry, on the Ayrshire seaboard, for the London, Midland and Scottish Railway:—

*William Taylor & Son (Glasgow), Ltd.

HAMPTON.—Elementary school at Hampton Hill, for the Middlesex E.C.:—

*Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington £14,450

IPSWICH.—Chapel and crematorium in the northern extension of the cemetery, for the Burial Board:—

*V. A. Marriott, Ltd. £4,898

IRELAND.—The following contracts have been placed by the Commissioners of Public Works:—

Ardara National School, Co. Tirconaill (enlarging of school)—
*H. Spence, Ardara.

Culmore National School, Co. Mayo (erection of school)—
*M. Bermingham, Ardnagail.

Eyrecourt Garda Siochana Station, Co. Galway (reconstruction)—
*M. C. McDonagh, Eyrecourt.

Four Courts, Dublin (erection of Supreme Courts)—
*J. & P. Good, Ltd., Dublin.

Pallas Garda Siochana Station, Co. Limerick (reconstruction)—
*G. Downes, Hospital, Co., Limerick.

KENTON.—Block to the Kingsbury Council school, for the Middlesex C.C.:—

*J. Stewart & Sons, Tottenham £10,843

KINGSCLERE.—Eight houses at Hanghurst Hill, for the R.D.C.:—

W. Marshall, Woolhampton	£4,030	0	0
G. Hopkins, Kingsclere	3,705	0	0
W. Ansell & Sons, East Woodhay	3,550	0	0
T. C. Hurt, Old Basing	3,545	0	0
W. Herbert, Newbury	3,420	0	0
G. Blake, Woolhampton	3,304	0	0
E. J. Kimber, Charter Ley, Nr. Basingstoke	3,310	0	0
F. Hopkins, Ashford Hill	3,267	14	0
*R. Goddard, Tadley	3,260	0	0

KINGSCLERE.—Six houses for the R.D.C.:

W. J. Lewis & Sons, Basingstoke	£3,100	0	0
J. Smallbone & Sons, Streatley	3,062	0	0
The Building and Public Works Construction Co., Swindon	3,060	0	0
W. Ansell & Sons, E. Woodhay	2,860	0	0
G. Hopkins, Kingsclere	2,765	0	0
E. Wait, Woodhay	2,680	0	0
*F. Knight, Headley	2,549	0	0

LIGHTWATER.—Three pairs of houses on the Avenue site, Lightwater, for the Windlesham U.D.C.:

*Church & Co., Lightwater £2,115

LIVERPOOL.—External painting at Liverpool Institute, Mount-street, for the T.C. Mr. A. D. Jenkins, Land Steward and Surveyor:—

*T. W. Quarmby & Son, Liverpool £50

LIVERPOOL.—Warrington training college at Wavertree, Liverpool, for the Central Board of Guardians. Messrs. Slater & Moberley, F. & A.R.I.B.A.' architects, 46, Berners-street, London, W.1:—

*W. Thornton & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Premises at Victoria-street, for Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd. Messrs. Grayson & Barnish architects, 606, Royal Liver-buildings:—

*W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

Plasterer—
*Connor & Son, Liverpool.

Steelwork—
*Messrs. Henderson & Glass, Ltd., Liverpool.

Floors—
*Kleine Fireproof Floor Co., Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—New department of geology at the University of Liverpool. Messrs. Briggs & Thornley, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, Royal Liver-buildings, Pier Head:—

*J. Henshaw & Sons, Loverpool.

LONDON.—Erection of an elementary school on the Lena-gardens site, Hammersmith, for the L.C.C.:—

Cropley Brothers, Ltd., Epsom	£24,980	0	0
Bovis, Ltd.	23,197	0	0
W. Walkerdine, Ltd.	22,963	7	10
Holliday & Greenwood, Ltd.	22,489	0	0
William Moss & Sons, Ltd.	22,420	0	0
G. Parker & Sons, Ltd.	22,375	0	0
W. Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd.	22,330	0	0
J. Marsland & Sons, Ltd.	21,992	0	0
J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.	22,212	0	0
J. & C. Bowyer, Ltd.	21,834	0	0
Leslie & Co., Ltd.	21,750	0	0
J. Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd.	21,650	0	0
G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone	21,342	0	0
J. Garrett & Son	21,186	0	0
W. H. Gaze & Sons, Kingston-on-Thames	19,663	0	0

Architect's estimate £21,644.

LONDON.—Repairs to the roof of the main engine room at the electricity generating station, for the Islington B.C.:—

E. J. Hoyle	£379	0	0
The Acme Plumbing Co.	211	9	0
F. G. Marshall & Son	230	10	0
Clark Bros.	178	1	7
*Thomas Peppiatt	158	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Construction of roads, paths, etc., and the laying of the necessary drains in connection with the new cemetery at Gunnersbury, W.4, for the Kensington B.C.:—

*Willmet Bros., London £5,243 7 6

LONDON.—Enlargement of the Athelney-street L.C.C. school, the provision of handicraft and domestic economy accommodation, etc., for the L.C.C.:—

Harry Kent	£8,609	0	0
H. Groves & Son	8,539	0	0
J. Marsland & Sons, Ltd.	8,537	0	0
W. J. Dixon & Son	8,389	0	0
Thomas & Edge	8,360	0	0
H. H. Hollingsworth & Son	8,225	0	0
W. Akers & Co., Ltd.	8,139	0	0
Cole, Loasby & Co., Ltd.	8,060	14	0
Fred & T. Thorne	8,052	8	8
Thomas D. Leng	7,916	0	0
Hill & Gurr	7,620	0	0
*F. R. Hipperson	7,108	14	3

(All of London.)
Architect's estimate is £7,509.

LONDON.—Provision of low-pressure hot-water apparatus at the Springfield school, Kennington, for the L.C.C.:—

H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd.	£1,623
J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd.	1,620
Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,600
J. & F. May	1,598
*W. G. Cannon & Sons, Ltd.	1,574

(All of London.)
Architect's estimate, £1,645.

LONDON.—Executing the necessary repairs in lead sheet to roof valleys and guttering of the Power House at 60, Eden-grove, Holloway, N.7, for the Islington B.C. Borough Electrical Engineer, 60, Eden-grove, N.7:—

*T. Peppiatt, London £158

LONDON.—Internal and external painting, cleansing and repair work at the Wandsworth Baths, for the Wandsworth B.C.:—

*J. Garrett & Son £215

LONDON.—Adaptation of premises on Upton House site, Hackney, for a central school, for the L.C.C.:—

Rowley Bros., Ltd.	£15,963	0	0
Chessums, Ltd.	15,416	0	0
Griggs & Son	15,252	0	0
W. Lawrence & Son, Dtd.	15,144	0	0
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	14,963	0	0
W. J. Maddison, Ltd.	14,673	0	0
W. Simms	14,664	0	0
F. & T. Thorne	14,446	0	0
W. M. Brand	14,206	0	0
L. H. & R. Roberts	13,563	0	0
C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd.	12,800	p	0
G. Keith & Sons	12,716	0	0
R. Wollaston & Co., Ltd.	12,196	0	0
H. Lacey & Son, Luton	12,063	14	8
*Marrable Bros.	11,997	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Tenders accepted by L.C.C., for painting works at various parks and open spaces:—

North-eastern district—

Marchant, Hirst & Co.	£1,199	0	0
N. Harris & Sons	1,279	0	0
George Butters	1,345	13	1
G. Barker	1,447	0	0
Whitby's, Ltd.	1,478	0	0
E. B Holmes & Co., Ltd.	1,485	0	0
W. Simms	1,499	0	0

South-eastern district—

T. Brown & Son	£2,159	0	0
N. Harris & Sons	2,375	18	10
W. J. Dixon & Son	2,797	0	0
J. H. Sutch & Sons	5,393	0	0
H. & J. Taylor	5,524	0	0

(All of London.)

LONDON.—Erection of the west wing at Middlesex Hospital:—

*Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., London £241,511

LONDON.—Tenders accepted by H.M. War Office for September:—

Building Works and Services: Aldershot, Thornhill Barracks, cook-house and dining-room block: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Dover, Connaught Barracks, gymnasium block: J. Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne. Woolwich Royal Arsenal, covering in roof and enclosing new stores buildings: E. J. Logan, London. Guildford, Artificers' Works: J. Peacock, Gravesend. Woolwich, Cambridge Barracks, conversion of cookhouse into regimental institute: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Stirling, R.A.O. Depot, periodical painting: G. M. Robb, Edinburgh. Chatham, external painting: T. Carr, London, W. Shoeburyness, R.A.O.C. Workshop: Wm. Bain & Co., Coatbridge. Aldershot, Thornhill Barracks, alterations and additions to bath house: McCarthy E. Fitt, Reading. Ewshott, alterations and additons to regimental institute: G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Alderahot. Shoeburyness, external painting: J. J. Hamilton, Louth, Lincs. Shoeburyness, erection of married soldiers' quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co., Whyteleafe, Surrey. Catterick Camp, periodical services: W. T. Pickering, Stockton-on-Tees. Lichfield, Whittington Barracks, sanitary services: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Richmond Barracks, erection of officers' quarters: G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks. Strensall Camp, periodical services: T. M. Oxtoby & Sons, York. Dunblane, Queen Victoria School, erection of reading room: R. Gilchrist & Son, Ltd., Glasgow. Bovington Camp, internal and external painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Netley, Royal Victoria Hospital, internal painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Fleet, Dorset, provision of rifle range: Jesty & Baker Weymouth.

LONDON.—H.M. Office of Works:—

Building Works: Belfast, Law Courts, etc.—piling and foundations: Concrete Piling, Ltd., London. Bridlington P.O., etc.—roof tiling: Joseph Hardgrave, York. Bristol, Eastville employment exchange—alterations, etc.: Thomas Weeks & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Cambridge telephone exchange—alterations, etc: A. Negus & Sons, Cambridge. Campbeltown P.O.—alterations, etc.: J. H. Mackenzie & Co., Campbeltown. Cardiff, Bute Docks employment exchange—erection: Bradford & Davies, Cardiff. Chigwell, Essex, telephone exchange—asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London. Croydon, Addiscombe telephone exchange—asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co.' Ltd., London. Epsom telephone exchange—alterations, etc.: H. H. & F. Roll, Epsom. Gateshead employment exchange—founder, etc.: Watson & Co., (Newcastle), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; painter: Ben Robertson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; plasterer: M. Ryan, Newcastle-on-Tyne; steel joists: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Glasgow, Springburn-road branch P.O.—alterations, etc.: A. Wilson & Sons, Glasgow. G.P.O. (South), E.C.—steelwork: J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., London. G.P.O. (West), E.C.—glazier: James Clark & Sons, Ltd., London. Heckmondwike, Yorks., telephone exchange—alterations, etc: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Hornchurch, Romford, telephone exchange—asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London. Ilford telephone exchange—erection: Winter & Ward, Harpenden. Islington, P.O. garage—bitumastic roofing: Permanite, Ltd., London; glazing: R. Ralph & Co., London. Leeds, Armley employment exchange—slater: R. & W. Parker, Leeds. Llandudno Junction, Conway, employment exchange—steelwork: Joseph Parks & Son, Northwich. Mablethorpe, Lincs., wireless station—road making: E. R. White, Grimsby. Mitcham P.O. etc.—glazier: A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford; painter: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Nantwich P.O., etc.—steelwork: Herbert Parkes & Nephew, Ltd., Stockport. Newcastle, Staffs., employment exchange—erection: Stephen Heath & Son, Newcastle; steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. North Finchley, N., Hillside telephone exchange—mason: The Metropolitan Stone Co., Ltd., London. Norwich Head P.O.—alterations, etc.: Scarles Bros., Norwich. Oxshott, Leatherhead, telephone exchange—asphalter: Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London. Primrose Hill, telephone exchange—mason: The Metropolitan Stone Co., Ltd., London. Rampton, Retford, State institution—extension: B. Pumfrey, Ltd., Gainsborough. Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.—polisher: William Stevens, Croydon. Slough P.O.—erection of garage, etc.: Hoskins Bros., Newbury. South Kensington, science museum—cutting back eaves: Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., London. Swansea Docks employment exchange—steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London. Warrington, Stockton Heath telephone exchange—alterations, etc.: S. Norbury & Son, Warrington. Widnes employment exchange—erection: Building & Engineering Contractors, Ltd., Sheffield.—*Engineering services*: Cricklewood, N.W., telephone exchange—heating: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., London. Southend (main) telephone exchange—heating: The Watkin Heating Co., Westcliff-on-Sea.—*Painting*: Alfred Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley; D. Dowdle, Ormskirk; J. Scott Fenn, London; W. E. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., London; F. Kinnaird & Co., Ltd., London; The Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd., London; E. Proctor & Sons, London.

LONDONDERRY.—New premises for the National Bank. Mr. T. P. McGrath, M.R.I.A.I., architect:—

*R. Cullen & Sons, Portsdown.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Painting exterior of caretaker's lodges and other works at Nanpantan and Blackbrook reservoirs, for the T.C. Mr. A. H. Walker, Waterworks Engineer:—

H. C. Grundy & Son, Loughborough	£174	0	0
G. H. Shakespeare, Brierley Hill	170	0	0
Orton & Dalby, Hugglescote	146	0	0
R. Skevington & Son, Derby	133	0	0
W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough	110	0	0
*G. Morgan, Loughborough	89	2	6

MANCHESTER.—Conversion of premises at St Ann's-square into motor show rooms, for Messrs. J. Cockshoot & Co., Ltd. Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 24, Brazennose-street:

*R. Carlyle & Co., Manchester.

MANCHESTER. — Extensions to Boddingtons Breweries, in Briddon-street, Strangeways. Mr. S. Westcott, architect, 13, Bridge-street:—

*R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale.

MIDDLETON (LEEDS.).—Extensions to the Baptist Chapel at Thorpe-road, for the Trustees. Messrs. J. Wills & Sons, architects, Derby:—

*Wm. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

MULRANNY.—Rebuilding Tickler's Bridge, Mulranny, for the Mayo C.C.:—

*P. Corrigan £230

PENRITH.—Bank in Market-square, for Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. Mr. R. M. Rigg, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Corney-square:—

*John Laing & Son, Ltd., Carlisle.

PLYMOUTH.—Six houses with shops at Swilly-road, North Prospect Housing estate, for the County Borough C. Mr. J. Wibberley, Borough Engineer:—

*Eadie Towers & Co., Wolverhampton.

ST. HELENS.—Extension to the Borough Treasurer's department at Town Hall, for the C.B. Mr. A. W. Bradley, M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water Engineer:—

‡G. H. Bellis, St. Helens

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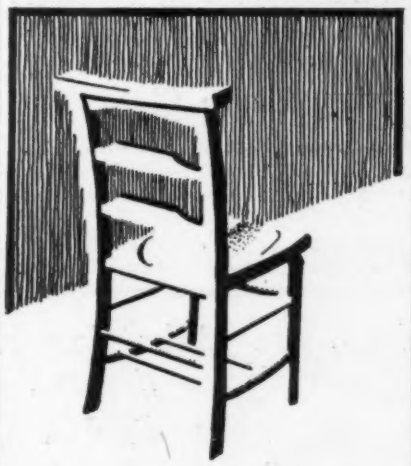

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SEAFORD.—Alterations and additions to the Bay Hotel :—
*Ringmer Building Works.

SPILSBY.—Additions to the Council Offices, in Boston-road, for the R.D.C. Mr. Jno. E. Bolt, Surveyor :—

A. Dunn, Skegness	£2,055	0	0
A. H. Rulsebrook, Skegness	1,945	0	0
Laming & Sons, Spilsby	1,922	0	0
Surveyor's estimate	1,791	0	0
Horton & Son, Horncastle	1,783	0	0
Baker & Webb, Spilsby	1,756	0	0
R. Fletcher, Toynton, All Saints	1,750	0	0
Wallhead Bros, Ruskington	1,599	0	0
H. Kime, Candlesby	1,526	0	0
Vamplew Bros., Friskney	1,554	0	0
*J. T. Turner & Sons, Wainfleet	1,477	10	0

SPILSBY.—Repairs to headmaster's house. The Headmaster, Grammar School, Spilsby :—
*G. Laming & Sons, Spilsby.....£114 18 5

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Painting the outside of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, for the Corporation. Mr. Elijah Jones, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 10, Albion-street, Hanley :—
*Leon M. Rowe, Tunstall..... £559

SWINDON.—Construction of steel buildings and internal finishings for Electricity Works at Moredon, for the Corporation. Messrs. Preece, Cardew & Rider, 8, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, S.W.1 :—
*John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

TIVERTON.—Erection of War Memorial library, for the trustees. Messrs. Dixon & Bamsey, architects and surveyors, 25, St. Peter-street. Quantities by the architects :—

Berry & Vincent, Crediton	£10,640	0	0
Loosemore & Son, Tiverton	9,199	0	0
J. Thorne & Co., Tiverton	9,194	13	8
Wm. Rist, Langport	8,995	0	0
E. C. Lea & Co., Exeter	8,585	0	0
Labdon & Son, Cullompton	7,995	0	0
Bamsey & Marshall, Tiverton	7,906	5	11
J. Grater & Son, Tiverton	7,672	15	9
*Nicks Bros., Bradninch	7,318	11	3

TULLAMORE.—Nine houses on the old-barrack site, for the U.D.C. :—
*Duffy Bros. £2,984

WAKEFIELD.—Cleaning; also painting a portion of the interior of Union House, for the B.G. :—
*Wakefield Industrial Society, Ltd., Wakefield £630

WARRINGTON.—Internal alterations to business premises in Sankey-street, for the C.B. Mr. Andrew M. Ker, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
*T. Wallington, Warrington.

WARRINGTON.—98 houses on the Bewsey estate, for the T.C. Mr. Andrew M. Ker, Borough Engineer and Surveyor :—
*C. J. Doyle, Liverpool
*W. Higley, Shrewsbury.
*W. H. Davey & Co., Ltd., Runcorn.

WILMSLOW.—Petrol station at Fulshaw Cross, for the U.D.C. Messrs. Swann & Scaife, A.R.I.B.A., architects, St. Peter's-chambers, Stockport :—
*L. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Wilmslow, Cheshire.

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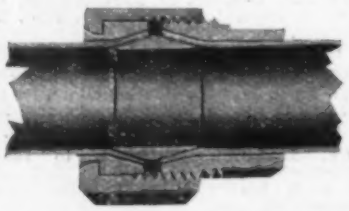
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